THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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MEAT PRICES AND THE WEATHER.

The effect of the drought conditions of the past two seasons on crops and the meat situation is beginning to show inevitable results in rising livestock and meat prices. Expert observers in Chicago predict that not only will last year's high prices in meat products be equalled, but that during the next twelve months meat eaters will pay record-breaking prices for their favorite cuts of beef, mutton or pork. Already pork loins are selling wholesale in Chicago at the highest price for the year, around 16 cents. A still higher figure is predicted.

"There is practically no grass-fed cattle being shipped into Chicago," said one trade authority. "The continuous heated spell has dried up the grazing and the animals received in Chicago have been in terrible condition, with practically no meat on them. As a result beef is going up and will reach new high record prices this winter. A peculiar feature of the coming high prices will be the fact that instead of the choicest cuts being affected the most it will be the cheaper beef which will feel the advance quickest, and will suffer the greatest increase. Practically everything in the line of meats except mutton will feel the advance during the next twelve months."

"We have not investigated thoroughly the cause of the scarcity of beef, but we believe it is due to natural causes," J. Ogden Armour is quoted as saying. "The lack of rain may have had something to do with it. We cannot say whether prices will go up or down, nor even tell how long the present prices will remain."

NEW YORK FOOD COMMISSION.

The New York Food Investigating Commission, which was created recently to investigate into the purity, prices, production, distribution and consumption of foodstuffs and farm and dairy products, formally organized on August 9 by electing Senator James H. O'Brien, of Brooklyn, chairman, and R. A. Pearson, Commissioner of Agriculture, secretary. The commission decided to begin by making a special study of the milk situation in the State, with special reference to prices, and also of the sale of farm products on commission.

INSPECT AUSTRALIAN EXPORT MEAT.

A proclamation of May 2, 1911, prohibits the exportation of any meat from the Commonwealth of Australia unless it has been certified by an inspector appointed under the commerce act to be fit for export.

HALSTEAD & CO. REORGANIZED.

The bondholders, who recently purchased the plant, good will and trade marks of Halstead & Company, the well-known pork packing house, with plant at Jersey City, have arranged with a re-organization committee for the incorporation of a company to conduct a general packinghouse, lard and oil refining business. The business will be carried on under the old name of Halstead & Company.

Among those on the re-organization committee are: E. C. Rice, chairman, of Rice, Quinby & Company, and treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange; Hon. Wm. Harris Douglas, vice-chairman, of Arkell & Douglas; Chas. E. Kuh, treasurer, vice-president of the E. S. Kuh & Valk Company; Arthur Dyer, secretary; E. R. Carhart, of E. H. Dougherty & Company, and president of the New York Produce Exchange; John R. Wood, cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank; Judge W. H. Wadhams, and others. Messrs. Baldwin, Wadhams, Bacon and Fisher are counsel to the committee, and are now preparing the incorporation papers.

E. R. Carhart, president of the New York Produce Exchange, has consented to serve as president of the new company.

LIVESTOCK DISEASE IN GERMANY.

In recent correspondence of The National Provisioner from Hamburg reference was made to the aggravation of the meat shortage in Germany by a widespread epidemic of foot and mouth disease among German cattle. Cable advices from Berlin this week state that Baron von Schorlemer, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, has issued a circular to the agricultural chambers calling attention to the serious situation in the livestock industry because of the prevalence of the hoof and mouth disease and the prospective scarcity of feed.

The minister says that on August 1 17,699 establishments were affected by the hoof and mouth disease, compared with 4,091 reported on January 1, and the disease is spreading. Referring to the disastrous effects of the drought on the later mowings of hay he states that the Government is considering the reduction of railway freight rates on cattle feed, and if the direct necessity arises, of facilitating imports. He urges agriculturists not to sell their cattle because of shortage of feed.

SWIFT STOCK LISTED IN LONDON.

It is reported that negotiations have been entered into for listing the stock of Swift & Company on the London Stock Exchange.

A COLD STORAGE WARNING.

The semi-anarchial conditions prevailing in London, England, and in other large cities of Great Britain, arising from widespread labor strikes and mob violences, and resulting in a serious probability of food shortage in the affected communities, says the New York Produce Review, brings forcibly to mind the slender thread of social equilibrium by which the comfort—even the life—of great centers of population is maintained. It emphasizes also the folly of legislators in this country in placing undue and unnecessary restrictions upon the maintenance of large reserves of food in centers of population whose entire subsistence must be drawn from distant points of production.

In New York City and its near environment there is a population nearly as great as that of London. Its demands for food are enormous, and its facilities for food storage and preservation have kept reasonable pace with the necessities, encouraged simply by the natural laws of trade. To curtail these necessary facilities in a community such as this is little short of criminal stupidity. Through the most strenuous efforts of the mercantile interests legislation affecting the cold storage of food in this State has been less drastic than its promoters at first intended; but it still contains foolish and obstructive provisions which should be eliminated.

OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT LESS.

Reports from the Chicago revenue district show that the production of oleomargarine in that district for July was 76,060 lbs. of colored and 2,988,968 lbs. of uncolored, or a total of 3,065,028 lbs., against 139,977 lbs. of colored and 4,276,780 lbs. of uncolored, or a total of 4,416,757 lbs. for the corresponding month a year ago. The output for June was 90,732 lbs. of colored and 2,940,328 lbs. of uncolored, or a total of 3,031,060 lbs.

The output of renovated butter for the month of July is 1,430,996 lbs., against 1,328,028 lbs. for the same month in 1910 and 1,509,436 for the previous month, June.

NORWEGIAN ICE FOR PARIS.

Cable advices from Paris, France, this week state that Norway is sending supplies to lessen the ice famine in Paris. Ice at present is costing Paris $12 a ton, against $4, which is the normal price. It is feared that before the end as much as $20 a ton will be demanded. The heat is intense, and there seems no hope of its abating.

MAIN POINTS IN BUILDING BRANCH HOUSES

Location, Construction and Equipment all Important Features

By I. J. Bath, Assistant Chief of Construction, Morris & Company.*

Branch houses or wholesale meat markets are the channels through which packinghouse products reach the retail butcher. Without these distributing centres the perishable commodity of slaughter houses could not be handled with any degree of success to the packer, and certainly with no great satisfaction to the consumer. A very large percentage of the output of packing houses —in fact, nearly the entire fresh meat product—passes through the branch house on its way to the trade.

These houses, which are indispensible to both the packer and the general public for the proper handling of perishable food products, are located in every large city in these United States, our own firm operating plants in all centers of large population, reaching from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., and from the northern peninsula to the gulf, including all intermediate cities of importance. As other localities develop in agriculture, mining or other industries, and become settlements for large numbers of people, branch houses for meat distribution will be established. This has been done in the past, until today scarcely a section of this country can be pointed out as unsupplied with packinghouse products.

The choice of localities for the establishment of branches is of extremely great importance, involving, as such selections do, the investment of much capital, the assumption of added responsibilities, and possible financial loss for a long and indefinite period. Before an intelligent decision to establish a branch in any city can be reached, certain careful investigation must be made, and an accurate knowledge gained of the prevailing conditions and future prospects.

Although inadvisable would it be for any firm to locate a business house in any territory unless they had first studied the whole situation with particular reference to their own line of trade. No two localities present the same conditions, so that each individual case differs in some respects from that of every other and must be given individual treatment.

In some places it proves to be wisdom on the part of business firms to purchase and own property; other places offer favorable leasehold propositions covering both land and building, and in some localities a long-term lease can be procured on necessary ground, the firm erecting their own building. The fundamental and essential requirements in our own line of business are that we become centrally located, easily accessible to the trade, and where trackage facilities can be secured.

This leads us to call attention to the great importance of a thoroughly equipped construction department in connection with such an industry as the one of which we are a part. There the work of designing, planning and estimating costs of suitable buildings and equipment is done, followed in nearly all instances by our own men of skill and experience buying necessary material, and personally superintending the construction. Buildings suitable for the purpose of wholesale meat markets are of uncommon construction, and require a knowledge of building affairs somewhat out of the ordinary.

Importance of Branch House Equipment.

Branch house equipment is probably of greater importance than the structure itself. A strictly up-to-date and modern plant consists not merely of walls, floors and roof, but to these essentials must be added interior equipment and fixtures of the latest and most improved type. Usually several cooling rooms are erected, one for each kind of product handled.

For instance, a cooler is needed for carcass meats exclusively; a separate cooler is necessary for the provision line, such as smoked goods, sausage, lard, etc.; a cooler is needed for produce—butter, eggs and poultry; one for pickled meats, one for dry salt meats, and another cooler for fresh pork and other products. This question of cooling rooms is of the greatest significance, for upon their efficiency depends the preservation of the product, and, naturally, upon the condition of the product depends the success or failure of the branch house.

For the formation of coolers, the walls, floors and ceilings must receive an insulating substance of the best quality and of the highest efficiency, properly applied to these surfaces. The primitive method of doing this work was by applying several thicknesses of wood and paper, forming air spaces which were packed with sawdust, mill shavings or other material of like character. This method of insulating proved very successful when properly done, and under favorable conditions. In fact, many buildings now stand, giving excellent service, which are insulated in this manner. Freedom from moisture is of absolute necessity to render this kind of insulation efficient.

However, other insulating materials have been manufactured in these latter days, have grown popular, and are giving perfect satisfaction. Prominent among these are cork and lith. These materials are compressed into block form and laid in asphaltic or anti-aqua cement. The walls and ceilings are then coated with Portland cement plaster, giving the rooms a finished appearance. In the case of floors, the desired finish, whether of wood, asphalt or cement, is laid on top and next to the insulating material.

These insulators have proven to be non-absorbent, non-conductive and slow burning. Coolers properly insulated with these materials will possibly be as nearly perfect for thwarting heat transmission and maintaining cold temperature as it is possible to make them.

The Method of Refrigeration.

Another feature equally as important as the matter of insulation is the method by which refrigeration is produced. Up to practically recent date natural ice was used exclusively for this purpose and comparatively good results were obtained. Today, however, to secure the best results, refrigerating machinery must be installed and operated. This apparatus is specially designed for cooling small spaces, being manufactured in small units.

Two systems of producing cold air are in general use, one of them known as direct expansion system. This is the forced circulation of ammonia gas by a compressor, through a series of pipes which are usually erected in bunkers located directly over the spaces to be cooled, or sometimes in the coolers themselves.

The other system is the pumping of cold brine through piping located similarly to that required for the direct expansion method, the brine, however, being cooled in tanks having pipe coils immersed in them, through which ammonia gas is circulated. Well insulated coolers and refrigerating apparatus form an ideal combination for the well-keeping of meats, extending from the time when product is placed in chilling rooms at the packing house, throughout the transportation period between packing and branch houses, until sale and delivery is made to the retailer.

Present day conditions also call for smokehouses in connection with wholesale markets. Smoking meats was formerly done at the packing house almost entirely, but the trade in all localities now demands a freshly smoked product, hence the necessity for this equipment at every well-appointed branch.

These are some of the main features of a modern wholesale meat market, and without such a plant and equipment the packer or wholesaler is badly handicapped. Other equipment, which we have not the space to mention, is equivalent in importance, and must be of the same high order to meet present day requirements. The modern well-equipped branch is therefore the chief adjunct to the successful marketing of packing house food products.

*Reprinted from "The Morris Standard."

1911 EXPORTS COMPARED TO 1907.

Of the ten chief agricultural products exported in the year ending June 30, 1911, cotton leads with a total of $585,000,000, the next largest item being meat and dairy products, $150,000,000. Other exports were cattle and other live animals, $19,000,000; cottonseed oil, $17,000,000; hides and skins, $5,000,000. This exportation of $1,024,000,000 worth of farm products, while somewhat larger than in the preceding year, is still below the record made in 1907, when $1,050,000,000 worth of merchandise of that class left the country.

Comparing the 1911 exports with those of 1907, cotton increased from $481,000,000 in 1907 to $585,000,000 in the year just ended. This increase, however, is solely due to higher prices prevailing in 1911, since in that year but 4,034,000,000 pounds were exported, compared with 4,518,000,000 pounds in 1907. In fact, cotton prices show a steady upward tendency, the average export price for the fiscal year 1911, 14½c. per pound, being the highest since 1873.

Hog products have decreased in value of exports from $124,000,000 in 1907 to $100,000,000 in 1911; beef products, from $39,000,000 to $11,000,000, and butter and cheese, from 4,500,000 to 2,500,000. Cattle and other animals also share in the decreasing tendency, their exports having fallen from $41,000,000 in 1907 to $19,000,000 in 1911.

SHEEP INDUSTRY OF NEW ZEALAND

One of World's Chief Sources of Mutton and Wool

By U. S. Vice-Consul General Henry D. Baker.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Some months ago The National Provisioner published an exhaustive report on the meat industry of Argentina, chiefly dealing with beef production, packing and export. This was prepared by Special Agent Whelpley, of the Bureau of Manufactures. Taking up mutton and wool production, New Zealand and Australia naturally attract first attention, and the United States government sent Vice-Consul General Baker to make a special survey of the situation in those countries, which are one of the chief sources of the world's mutton supply. The following from Mr. Baker's report will be read with interest by those who like to look forward into the future of the world's meat supply problem.]

The most important industry of New Zealand is that of sheep raising, for which the country is admirably adapted, thanks to the equable climate, the regularity of the seasons, the uniform fall of rain, and the suitability of the soil for the growing of nutritious grasses, turnips, rape and other feed especially suited for sheep.

In 1910 New Zealand exported wool to the value of $40,378,873, as against $30,646,616 in 1909; frozen, preserved and cured meat, chiefly mutton and lamb, $19,560,684 in 1910, and $18,301,331 in 1909; tallow, $3,674,233 in 1910, and $3,155,151 in 1909; sheepskins, $3,602,519 in 1910, and $3,326,698 in 1909.

The last returns (1910) showed a total of 24,269,620 sheep, including 12,917,662 in the North Island, and 11,351,958 in the South Island. During the year 1909 the total production of wool was estimated at 192,822,002 pounds, of which 5,202,821 pounds were purchased by local mills and 187,619,181 pounds exported. The percentage of greasy wool exported in 1909 was 82.40, of scoured and slipped wool 17.09, and of washed wool 0.51.

Effect of Refrigeration on the Sheep Industry.

The first sheep introduced into New Zealand (in 1841) were merinos from the State of New South Wales, of which New Zealand at that time was a dependency. Many different varieties have since then been introduced, and cross-bred types now greatly predominate over the original pure merino types, but the emrino ewe has been the foundation for all the present important New Zealand varieties.

By far the most important development in the sheep industry occurred about 1877, when the shipping of frozen carcasses to England commenced. Up to that time there was no outside market for the carcass, and it frequently happened that good sheep went to the boiling-down works. Lamb raising was considered a risky business, as only about 50 per cent. of the lambs could be reared, and even then they were worth only a few shillings each.

With the advent of the refrigerator, however, the wool ceased to receive the entire consideration of the sheep owner, and it was soon evident that where there was good pasture land and easy access to refrigerating works it paid to breed sheep for fattening as well as for wool. It was also found that for fattening purposes it paid the graziers to supplement their pastures by providing food artificially, and it was not long before turnips were grown for this purpose.

With the advent of freezing methods it also became possible to use farms for sheep raising that had previously been exhausted by grain crops. With improved methods the carrying capacity of the pastures was in many instances doubled. As the export of frozen meat showed increased profits, sheep breeders began to specialize more and more on sheep suitable for fattening, and they also spent a liberal part of their profits in further improving the productiveness of their pastures by fertilizers, systematic working, underground draining, etc.

There are now 22 freezing works in operation in New Zealand, and in 1909 the export of frozen mutton and lamb (including pieces at 60 pounds to the sheep) amounted to 5,189,057 sheep. That so many sheep can be spared each year from the flocks for freezing, without impairing the breeding and general increase in numbers of sheep in the country, indicates how favorable conditions are in New Zealand for sheep raising.

Improving Breed of Sheep for Mutton and Wool.

With the development of the freezing business there has naturally occurred a tendency to change the breeds of sheep most common in the country. It has been found that sheep bred from merino ewes and long-wooled rams, or from cross-bred ewes with Southdown rams, were the most suitable for the frozen meat trade, and these are now known as "freezers." The small Southdown has become the most flourishing breed wherever cross-breeds thrive, in districts specially suitable for fattening, but the Shropshires, Hampshire Downs and Romneys also are popular, and among other breeds present in large numbers are Lincolns, English Leicesters, Border Leicesters, Cheviots, Ryelands, Dorset Horns, Oxford Downs and Roscommons.

The natural pastures of New Zealand at present include more than 8,000,000 acres that have never been plowed, including mountainous country and large sections of the plains. On such land, generally speaking, about 2¾ acres for each sheep are necessary, and merinos are specially suitable, as they have a tendency to graze farther apart than the cross-bred varieties. However, much of this pasture land on which merinos feed has been greatly damaged by fire and over-stocking, and the question of re-dressing such areas is now under consideration by the Agricultural Department. The permanent pastures, where it is expected to carry 1½ to 3 sheep to the acre and to fatten stock for freezing, are sown chiefly in perennial rye grass.

Proximity to Shipping Points Is Beneficial.

A large proportion of the sheep runs and farms of New Zealand are not farther than 75 miles from the coast, and as a rule, in the lowland districts at least, it is possible to drive stock to railroad stations, to ports for shipment by sea, or direct to the freezing works.

The raising of fat lambs is usually carried on within 10 miles of a railroad station or freezing works. On account of easy accessibility to such works, the industry of raising sheep, and especially lambs, for freezing is naturally much more suitable to New Zealand than to Australia, where over vast areas there is no attempt to breed sheep except for their wool, since stock cannot be driven long distances without such loss in weight and quality of meat as to render freezing operations unprofitable.

The shearing of sheep in New Zealand lasts from September to January. The shorn wool, after being sorted and classed, is packed into jute bales imported from India. When filled with wool these bales usually weigh about 400 pounds each, but this weight may vary with different conditions, dependent upon the seasons, although it is seldom more than 400 pounds, as there are penalties attaching in the railroad rates to weights over that amount. With closer settlement the tendency is to smaller clips, less weight per bale, and often inferior quality, owing to more irregular and less expert breeding than takes place on the larger runs. The wool is taken to the nearest railroad station in wagons drawn by horses and sometimes by bullocks.

The average railroad haul for wool in New Zealand is only about 60 miles, and seldom exceeds 160 miles. Freight rates for livestock vary from $3.60 per truck as a minimum up to about $31 for 400 miles, which is the extreme haul. About 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 live sheep and lambs are carried each year on the government railways. It is said that the average cost of each railroad shipment of wool in New Zealand is $1.20 to $2 per bale.

Coasting ships are much used for transportation of wool and sheep, the coasting freight charges for wool being 96 cents to about $1.44 per bale. The present rates of freight on wool from New Zealand ports to London are ¾ cent per pound for greasy wool, ⅞ cent per pound for slipe wool, and 1 cent per pound for washed wool, plus 10 per cent. primage. To the United States (New York, Boston and Philadelphia) the rate is ¼ cent per pound more than the London rates, plus 10 per cent. primage.

Marketing the Wool and Profits.

The wool exports are financed either by the producers or growers or by the merchants or buyers. In the first case the banks make advances against the shipping documents at the exchange of the day on London, and they directly control the sale of the wool in London to the various brokers, and furnish account of sales to the growers. In the second case the banks merely buy, at the exchange of the day, the bills of the shipper with shipping documents attached, upon his London agent or principal, and on payment of these bills in London the bank's connection with the business ceases.

A large volume of business of this kind is carried on for wool buyers under credits established in London by the principals. In the first case an agreed rate of advance, based upon current market values, is made to the grower, less the current rate of exchange on London. If the wool is not sold in London before the expiration of the term drawn for (30 or 60 days, etc.) interest is charged on the advance from day to day at 1 per cent. above the Bank of England rate, but not less than 5 per cent., and in addition a commission of 1 per cent. is charged by the bank on the realized value. This is in addition to the usual brokerage charge of

(Continued on page 22.)

LOOK TO SOUTH AMERICA FOR BEEF.

Percival Farquhar, whose holdings in certain railroads were taken over by one of the larger banking firms a year and a half ago, is again in the United States, still engrossed in his business promotions in South America, says the Wall Street Journal. Mr. Farquhar's present visit to the United States is, he says, for the purpose of looking over American cattle ranches and investigating the American cattle trade, principally beef.

He is one of those who are persuaded that gradually our American ranches will be absorbed by farmers, who will cultivate the soil for grain or for cotton. He is in agreement with those who predict that in a future which is not distant the American packers will be

compelled to rely upon the magnificent ranches of northwestern Mexico, following the example of the late Senator Hearst, possibly cultivating ranches in Cuba, but ultimately dependent in no small measure upon the virgin pasture lands of Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia.

Horace G. Knowles, our minister to Bolivia, sailed a day or two ago for La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, at the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in the spring by the Secretary of State. He said just before sailing that with the completion of transportation facilities in northern and central Bolivia there would be large investment of American capital in ranch lands for the purpose of raising wheat. Mr. Knowles added that the people of the United States have little information as to the extent of American investment or concessions in Bolivia, one American corporation having received concessions for a tract of land as large as some of the smaller States of the Union.

It is now a little over ten years since representatives of our American packers visited Argentina and spent months there with intent to get first-hand information respecting the character and availability of the Argentine ranches for the raising of beef. American packinghouse development in the Argentine followed.

Mr. Eyre, one of the partners in the international house of William R. Grace & Co., made the trip by railway across Argentina, from the Andes to Buenos Ayres, some six years ago. He spoke with enthusiasm after his arrival in New York of the richness and extent of the ranch lands of mid-Argentina, predicting that in the course of a few years American capital in large amounts would be invested in cattle raising there. These predictions have been to some extent justified, and it has been thought until recently that Argentina would in the course of a few years fully supplement and perhaps surpass the beef cattle ranches of the United States in the production of beef for the consumption of Americans.

Mr. Farquhar seems to be persuaded that in equatorial South America, or within a belt not far south of the equator, a belt including the northwestern portion of Brazil and presumably the northwestern portion of Bolivia, there are extensive ranch lands admirably suited for beef cattle. In visiting the American ranches Mr. Farquhar desires to secure information which will be of value to him in the development of the cattle ranches.

Evidently British or French capital is expected to invest in beef cattle ranching in this part of South America, so that if more and more American capital is utilized in developing the cattle ranches of Argentina so that the United States may rely upon Argentina beef to make good any shortage in our own beef production, it now seems likely that France and Great Britain are contemplating the development of great ranches in mid-South America for the purpose of supplying to some extent the demands of those countries for beef.

TRADE GLEANINGS

John Treu is building a new cement abattoir at Bisbee, Ariz.

A fertilizer plant will be constructed by Rasmussen Bros. at Dallas, Tex.

Armour & Company will shortly open a branch house at El Centro, Cal.

A branch house of Armour & Company will be opened at Globe, Ariz., within a short time.

The Union Meat Company will establish its headquarters for the Grays Harbor district at Hoquiam, Wash.

A commercial fertilizer plant will be established by the San Augustine Fertilizer Company at San Augustine, Tex.

A cottonseed oil mill will be erected at Oriental, N. C., by the Pamlico Union Cotton Oil Mill and Warehouse Company.

The Butler Brokerage Company has been formed at Atlanta, Ga., to deal in all cottonseed products. Wm. Butler is president.

W. D. Holtzman, Jr., is revising the plans for the new fertilizer mill of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Little Rock, Ark.

It is reported that Swift & Company are looking over the field at Aberdeen, Wash., with the idea of establishing a plant there.

C. T. Gifford has been awarded the contract for the construction of the fertilizer mixing plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Columbus, Ga.

It is reported that Smith & Richardson, wholesale and retail butchers of Jacksonville, Fla., will shortly open a branch house in Miami, Fla.

Proposals for the erection of a fertilizer factory with a daily capacity of 150 tons will be received by the Moss Point Fertilizer Company, Moss Point, Miss.

The cottonseed oil mill at Cleburne, Tex., has been purchased by C. T. Jackson, who will expend $5,000 in the installation of separating and seed-cleaning machinery.

The Natchez Packing Co., Natchez, Miss., will shortly complete additions to its plant doubling its storage and smokehouse capacity, and also its compound lard department.

For the erection of an abattoir to cost $25,000 plans are being prepared by the butchers of Austin, Tex. W. L. Vining, secretary of the Austin Business League, is in charge.

The cottonseed storage warehouse of the Oklahoma Cotton Oil Company of Oklahoma City, Okla., which was recently burned, will be rebuilt. The daily capacity will be 150 tons of seed.

The J. O. Holmes Company, Haygood Bros., W. J. Zellner, W. A. Worsham and others have incorporated the Culloden Fertilizer Company of Culloden, Ga., with a capital stock of $10,000.

F. D. Hunter, of Simpsonville, S. C., J. W. DuPre and G. W. Owings, Owings, S. C., have incorporated the Gray Court Oil and Fertilizer Company of Gray Court, S. C., with a capital stock of $25,000.

The American Cotton Oil Company has purchased waterfront property at Bayonne, N. J., which it is said will ultimately be the site of big new plants to replace those now operated at Guttenberg, N. J.

Hansell W. Compton, for the past five years a representative of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Atlanta, has been promoted by that company to the position of division sales agent for the States of California, Washington, Oregon and Nevada, with headquarters in San Francisco.

The Davis Packing Company is to be formed at Cavendish, Vt., to take over the business and property of H. S. Davis, wholesale provision dealer at that place. The capital is $50,000. Land has been bought and a packing plant will be built. Mr. Davis remains at the head of the company.

CHICAGO MEAT PACKING CENSUS.

A preliminary statement of the thirteenth United States census of manufactures of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry of Chicago issued by the Bureau of the Census gives comparative statistics for 1909 and 1904 as follows:

	1909.	1904.	P. C. of Incr'se.
No. of establishments..	67	56	19.6
Capital	$115,311,628	$70,517,424	63.5
Salaried employees ...	5,017	4,973	0.9
Salaries	$5,534,973	$5,951,408	*7.0
Wage earners, average number	22,064	22,767	*3.1
Wages	$11,984,893	$12,483,035	*4.0
Miscell'ous expenses..	12,001,412	11,652,994	3.0
Cost of mat'ls used...	285,250,405	237,753,989	20.0
Value of products....	325,061,657	270,548,962	20.1

*Decrease.

These figures, says the Census Bureau, are subject to such revision as may be necessary after a further examination of the original reports.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, July 25, 1911.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing and delivering 222,600 No. 3 cans of tomatoes will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., August 25, 1911. Information furnished on application Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened August 25, 1911" and addressed to Col. A. L. Smith, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Railroad Company, 24 State street, New York, August 9, 1911. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food-stuffs, etc., to the Panama Railroad Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-329. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central building, New Orleans, La.; Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 165 Fremont street, San Francisco, Cal., and Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 11 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 p. m.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 p. m.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 a. m., September 6, 1911. Wendell L. Simpson, Major, 19th Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State street, New York.

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BEEF PRICE HYSTERICS

Anyone who knows anything about the beef trade knows that at this season of the year choice corn-fed beef is scarce and "grass" or Texas beef forms the bulk of the supply. It is therefore natural that native beef should command a higher price than the "grass stuff." Yet every summer at about this time somebody "throws a fit" over the rise in beef prices—that is, in the price of the prime grades. Usually the agitation starts with the news-hungry newspaper reporter in search of a "story," and who knows no more of the merits of the situation than a cow does about Greek. He is generally aided in his search for "sensational stuff" by the retailer whose trade at this season is dull and who must blame somebody for it. Consequently, the old, familiar headlines: "Beef Trust Boosts Prices."

Does anyone ever see anything about the farmer or livestock commission man "boosting prices"? Suggest it to the sapient newspaper editor, and hear him darkly hint that these same infamous meat packers control the livestock supply, and can shut off cattle receipts whenever they so desire. It is to laugh! Or, rather, it isn't to laugh, for the newspaper reader is apt to believe the mass of misinformation and invention dished up by the daily press, and the resulting impression has its effect on trade. And then the retailer, who was so ready to talk to the newspaper reporter about the wholesalers being to blame, is the first to suffer in a suddenly diminished demand for his meats.

The seasonal epidemic of meat price hysteria burst over the East last week, and was accompanied by the usual attacks on meat packers as being to blame for the fact that when cattle are scarce their owners naturally demand more for them than when they are plenty. This sort of logic does not appeal to the sensationalist nor to the stupid. Neither do the figures showing diminished receipts and increased prices for choice live cattle. In fact, the sensationalists couldn't understand them if they saw them, and wouldn't if they could.

Packers in Chicago this week were compelled to pay 8 cents for prime beeves. The range of actual sales of native beef cattle was from $5 to $8, compared to $4.65 to $7.50 a week ago, and $4.80 to $6.85 four weeks ago. When live cost rises in this manner the packer might sell his beef cheaper, but he does not. He is neither a candidate for the poor house nor the "bug house."

Receipts of cattle in Chicago the first half of August were 16,000 head less than a year ago at this time, and the proportion of good cattle in these totals was even less. Receipts of cattle at six markets on Monday were 52,000, against 66,000 a year ago and 62,000 two years ago. For the entire year to date cattle receipts at six chief markets have been but 7,000 in excess of a year ago, and this in the face of heavy receipts early in the year.

Native beef, such as the discussion rages over, is always scarce at this season, and this year is scarcer than ever. Even the Texas and range beef that forms the bulk of supplies at this time of year is affected this season by conditions of drought and short feed. The Breeders' Gazette is a livestock authority which cannot be accused of partiality for the meat packers, and concerning the beef scarcity it says that "Scarcity in legible letters is inscribed across the market wall," that "drought two years in succession has discouraged the stockraiser," and "in a bovine sense depopulated vast areas."

Another cattleman's paper, the Chicago Drovers' Journal, thus reviews the situation:

"The consumer is always called upon to settle for beef shortage, and settle liberally. The corn belt, as well as the West and Northwest, is running shy of good steers. Southwest, too, there is only a short amount of matured cattle, and for some months ahead the prospect favors comparatively short supplies.

"Heavy liquidation of matured beeves last winter and during the first few months of 1911 has accounted for the current shortage. It was a prolific season for maturing beef then, and the relatively low priced fat steers brought offered feeders no encouragement to hold them. Result was a rush of good quality cattle to market in February, March, April and May. June and July showed a little let-up in corn-fed kinds of choice grade, but there was then a big crop of 'stillers' on hand, from which the killers drew their supplies.

"Now both stillers and the corn-feds of choice grades are dwindling down to scant volume. Hence the price rise both for matured steers and beef cuts. How far the advance will go will depend largely upon the temper of the consumer in footing his beef bills."

The "temper of the consumer" is not improved by the distorted view of the situation given him by the ignorant and prejudiced daily press, or by the disgruntled and wisdom-lacking retailer who always blames the packer for high prices. But the consumer pays for his credulity in the measure that he gives it rein. Fortunately for him, and for the trade in general, he is not so gullible as it would seem; or rather, these sensations do not long occupy his mind or dull his beef appetite.

DON'T LAY IT TO BAD LUCK

Bad luck is the only kind heard about in business. There is no question but what real luck enters into business, but we do not hear about all of it. When a man has good luck, even to the point of a worthless investment turning to a fortune from some unforeseen cause, he pats himself on the back and praises his own judgment. The same man will curse his bad luck when it is really his bad judgment which is to blame. This seems to be the regular process followed by the average business man. Of course there are exceptions.

We must recognize luck, as things come to us which are both good and bad that can be attributed to nothing else. But we make a serious mistake when we charge any failure up to bad luck, and dismiss it from our minds without first investigating to see if we cannot find where our own judgment was at fault.

There is only one thing to be gained from a failure, and that is experience. If we search out the cause of failure we may gain experience worth more than the failure cost. But as long as we curse our bad luck, and lay everything to it, we are avoiding the real issue and failing to gain the experience which is justly ours.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packinghouse practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

SOAKING SWEET PICKLE MEATS.

The following inquiry comes from an Eastern pork packer:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the proper time, according to age, to soak sweet pickled hams and bellies, both in mild and regular cures? Will the soaking, if too long, have bad effects?

Hams and bellies for either the mild or the regular cure should be soaked from 3 to 4 minutes to the day of cure. That is to say, for instance, that a ham which has been 20 days in pickle should be soaked for 60 to 80 minutes.

Slight variations must be observed, however, according to the age and the composition of the cure. No definite rules are followed with regard to these latter items, while the former rule is generally applied.

Will the soaking, if too long, have bad effects? It will. A too long soak will remove an undue amount of the pickle ingredients and the meat will be of a soft and flabby nature. Moreover, the taste is affected and the weight of the meat reduced. An excessive soaking will remove an excess of saltpeter, when the color of the meat suffers, especially in the case of hams.

HANGING MEATS BEFORE SMOKING.

A curer asks the following question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

How long should meats hang after washing before smoking?

In the large houses the meat is hung for from 2 to 4 hours, according to the season of the year and to the facilities at hand. The object of hanging is principally the drying off of surface moisture, which will prevent moulding in the smoke house. Drying with a cloth is not as effective, as the hollows and crevices in the meat cannot be reached as well in this manner as when the air strikes all around the meat.

TESTING TOUGHNESS OF MEAT.

Lehmann reports the results of investigations on the relative toughness of meats, and describes an apparatus (known as the desometer) for measuring the same. The apparatus consists of two knives, of which one is set fast, the other being connected with a lever to which a known force can be applied by which it is caused to approach the fastened knife. With this apparatus the force necessary to pierce or bite through the flesh can be measured by means of the teeth-like knife edges. The power of mastication—the masticability—can thus be measured, says Pure Products.

The toughness of the flank muscles and the filet of the beef can by this means be compared. The toughness of these two kinds of flesh is different in individual animals, the proportion of the piercing force necessary for the loin, as compared with that of the muscles lying near the skin, being fairly constant. The loin was on an average 2.4 times easier to pierce through than the flank muscles. The cause of this lies in the greater content of binding material, which is 2.6 times greater than that of the loin.

By hanging the meat a decrease takes place; this amounts to 20-40 per cent. for both kinds of flesh and reaches at times to 50 per cent. of the original value. At first the decrease in toughness is very rapid, but later becomes less.

In a similar manner freezing and thawing decrease the toughness. Meat which had been slaughtered two to five days previously was more strongly influenced by freezing than that freshly slaughtered. The decrease in fluidity by a freezing process in the muscles lying near the skin was less than in the filet. After a freezing of six hours the toughness of the skin muscles was found to be about 50 per cent., while the loin had reacded only 30 per cent.

The loin was only slightly affected in its toughness by boiling for two hours, the decrease amounting to 16 per cent. On the other hand, the muscles lying near the skin lost 44 per cent. of toughness after a boiling of only five minutes, after 15 minutes 51 per cent., and after one hour 62 per cent. An increase in toughness was observed, however, after a boiling of two hours. The water extract in boiling (loss in cooking) is greater in the loin in the skin muscles; in consequence the cooking loss is equally less in volume.

Certain of the animal organs were also experimented on. It was found that the brain was the least resistant. Raw calves' liver was seen to be somewhat tougher than raw beef liver. When cooked the former was found, on the contrary, to be more tender than the latter. Similar results were given by the spleen.

MEATS CURED WITH IMPORTED SALT.

Reports from Washington this week state that the revision of the Treasury regulations governing the allowance of drawback on meats cured with the use of imported salt is under consideration and will be published in a short time. This information was given out in a letter to one of the customs collectors. In this letter the collector was also reminded that the allowance of drawback on meats necessarily follows the practice with respect to the allowance of drawback on manufactured articles, and, therefore, the regulations contained in the previous orders with respect to the filing of notice of intent to export instead of preliminary entries apply in shipments of meats.

WILL STUDY POULTRY IN MISSOURI.

Beginning September 1, 1911, the Missouri College of Agriculture and Experiment Station at Columbia, Mo., is to have a regularly organized poultry department. The purpose of the new department is to investigate the various diseases and pests that affect farm fowl, to study the relative utility of different breeds of poultry for various localities of the State, to experiment with the problem of feeding poultry for breeding purposes and for market, besides giving regular courses of instruction in poultry husbandry to students. The Federal Experiment Station at Columbia, with its well-equipped demonstration rooms and laboratories, offers exceptional advantages for carrying on the proposed line of work.

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

HAND MACHINE FOR LARD COVERS.

The Brecht Company, St. Louis, Mo., has perfected a crimping machine for putting on by hand the inside cover, commonly known as "summer cover," on 50-pound lard cans. This is a simple and convenient method that will instantly appeal to lard makers, who do not always have a power crimping machine ready for immediate service.

Often after business hours a manufacturer receives rush orders for a few cases of 50's to be shipped by express, and it does not pay to start up the engine or motor just for a few minutes' work. That's where the hand crimper comes in handy. The workman can take the machine in one hand to the cooler or storage room where the cans are, and save much time and labor by crimping the covers right there on the spot.

BRECHT HAND CRIMPING MACHINE FOR LARD COVERS.

This machine requires no clamping of any kind—place the summer cover over the top of the can, press down on the handles, make about half a turn and the cover is on as tight and as perfect as a large high-power costly machine could put it there. It is said the machine cannot get out of order, as a look at the illustration will indicate, and anybody, it is said, can use it properly the first time.

A RUN ON BOSS HOG SCRAPERS.

As evidence that the Boss hog scrapers have become great favorites is shown by the recent orders on the books of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, who manufacture the various well-known Boss machines. Among these orders are six for their Boss hog scrapers purchased by the following well-known members of the American Meat Packers' Association: Wm. Focke's Sons Company, Dayton, Ohio; The H. H. Meyer Packing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob Vogel & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Heil Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. Zoller Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and F. Schenk & Sons Company, Wheeling, W. Va. The last two are for large size scrapers of the type used by Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.

Concerning the Boss hog scraper the makers say: "A new broom sweeps clean, but the real merit of a broom after all is the durability of that part which does the sweeping. This is also true of the parts of hog scrapers or dehairing machines, that do the cleaning. The vital point is not what the machine does while new, but what it does all the time, under all conditions throughout the year, and what the cost is to operate and maintain. This, with the amount invested and its burden, is what careful buyers should consider."

UKERS' GUIDE FOR SPICE TRADE.

Ukers' Tea and Coffee Buyer's Guide, the first work of its kind in the trade, has just been published by the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal Company, No. 91 Wall street, New York. It is a work of 392 pages, pocket size, containing much useful information to buyers in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail grocery trades. In addition to lists of the leading tea and coffee importers, there are special lists devoted to the leading spice importers and the principal wholesale spice dealers, the leading spice grinders and a carefully compiled list of the leading supply houses in the United States and foreign countries. As a handy work of reference for buyers in the grocery trade, this book is unique. It sells for 50 cents a copy.

TANNERS WANT MORE FOR LEATHER.

The persistently high cost of hides and skins is undoubtedly beginning to have a hardening influence on prices for shoes, says Hide and Leather. Tanners are undoubtedly realizing advances on popular weights and selections of leather, and have been pretty firm even on stuff that has not been much wanted. Manufacturers of shoes and other leather merchandise are well aware that curtailment of leather production has been continued and widespread for many months. As against this, they state there were considerable accumulations of leather to be worked off while the demand for shoes has continued dull.

And it must be admitted that leather buyers by their shrewd and cautious tactics have prevented leather values from soaring to a point commensurate with figures paid for raw hides and skins. Inequalities in trading, however, invariably correct themselves. The markets never continuously favor either buyers or sellers. Shoe manufacturers and other leather cutters have admittedly had the best of it for a long period, and it is fair to assume that the time is near at hand when tanners will begin to enjoy a larger share of prosperity.

FERTILIZER MAKING IN NORWAY.

The guano from the Norway coast is manufactured from whales, unmarketable herring and cod, the oil also coming from the cod and whales, reports Consul P. Emerson Taylor, of Stavanger. The following is the average yield in oil, meal and guano from 100 whales of average size, as given by a leading manufacturer: 2,366 sacks, of 220 pounds each, of whale-meat meal; 2,070 sacks of bone meal; 460 sacks of guano; 3,000 barrels, of 396 pounds each, of oil.

The whale guano is made chiefly from the meat meal and bone meal, except the small portion that is made from other offal of the whale without being made into either meat meal or bone meal. The meat meal is used to some extent in feeding cattle. The price is fixed on the basis of the percentage of ammonia and phosphate of lime to the ton—$3.40 for each per cent. of ammonia and $0.12 for each per cent. of phosphate. As there is slightly less than 9 per cent. of ammonia and not quite 24 per cent. of phosphate of lime in whale guano, the price per ton would be approximately $33.

HOW GOVERNMENT HELPS COMMERCE.

The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor has just issued a pamphlet of fifteen pages, called "Promotion of Commerce," which every manufacturer and business man would find useful on his desk or in his files. After a rather full description of the work of the Bureau of Manufactures, the pamphlet outlines briefly in short paragraphs, somewhat after the manner of the Congressional Directory, the duties and functions of various branches of the government which are carrying on service related to the promotion and development of trade and manufacture. Over thirty bureaus and branches of the government are listed, from the Departments of Commerce and Labor, State, Interior, Agriculture, Treasury, War, etc.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Jamestown, N. Y.—There is talk of establishing a municipal ice plant here.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Southern Ice and Cold Storage Company will build an addition to its plant.

Lexington, Ky.—An ice plant will be constructed by the Kentucky Traction & Terminal Company.

Crystal City, Tex.—The Commercial Club is promoting the establishment of ice and electric light plants.

Ellisville, Miss.—The Ellisville ice factory and bottling works plant will be rebuilt. It will be a 5-ton ice pant.

Johnston, S. C.—F. M. Boyd, manager of the electric lighting plant, is interested in organizing a company to operate an ice plant.

Narrows, Va.—The establishment of an ice and cold storage plant and creamery at Great Gate is contemplated by Walter Graham.

Fort McCoy, Fla.—The establishment of an ice plant of 25 tons' capacity, cypress crate and water works at Fort McCoy and Silver City is contemplated by George Rentz.

Winchendon, Mass.—Six ice houses owned by Baxter D. Whitney & Son were burned last Monday afternoon with a loss of about $15,000, covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark from a locomotive.

Atlanta, Ga.—Plans for an ice and refrigerating plant, 75 x 75 feet, two stories and basement, reinforced concrete, brick walls, steam heat, electric lighting, gravel roof, concrete slabs, with a daily capacity of 5 tons of ice, have been prepared for the Blue Seal Ice Cream Company. The plant will cost in the neighborhood of $15,000.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

There passed away on July 12 at Edinburgh, Scotland, in his 79th year, Mr. William Douglas, founder of the well-known firm of William Douglas & Sons, refrigerating engineers of Edinburgh and London. Mr. Douglas was of a quiet, courteous and kindly disposition and greatly respected by his large circle of friends. He is survived by one daughter and three sons. The sons are all connected with the business. Professor Loudon M. Douglas, the well-known author and technical adviser and expert to the meat trade and animal industry, had sailed for Rhodesia four days previous to the death of his father. A cable was just in time to reach him at Madeira informing him of his father's death, to whom he was greatly attached. All friends and the trade in general, we feel sure, will extend to the family their generous sympathy in their great bereavement.—Ice and Cold Storage, London.

PREPARE FOR WORLD'S CONGRESS.

It is announced that the President of the United States has consented to act as Patron of the Third International Congress of Refrigeration, to be held in the United States in September, 1913. Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, has accepted the honorary presidency of the congress, thus establishing its official character and assuring the co-operation of the government in carrying on the work of the congress to a successful conclusion.

An advisory board has been created as part of the congress organization. This board will be composed of presidents of universities and schools of technology and scientists and others interested in the development of the science and art of refrigeration.

There is to be an exhibition of perishable foods conserved by refrigeration, with refrigerating machinery, supplies and materials, to be held in conjunction with the congress. The collection, installation and management of the educational food exhibits will be under the direct supervision of officials of the Department of Agriculture. The Executive Committee of the American Association of Refrigeration is preparing a programme for the congress, the details of which will be announced at an early date.—Ice and Refrigeration.

FOOD SUPPLIES AND POPULATION.

The Bureau of the Census has recently issued a bulletin dealing with the urban and rural population of the United States and calculating the relative increase in each during the last decade. The urban population is considered as that portion of the people living in cities or incorporated communities of 2,500 or more (with a slight modification as to New England) and all others are considered as rural population.

A comparison of the census figures shows an increase in the urban population in continental United States from 1900 to 1910 of 11,035,841, or 34.9 per cent.; while the increase in rural population was but 4,941,850, or 11.1 per cent. during the same period. Of the total increase in the population of continental United States during the decade, it appears that seven-tenths was in urban territory as above defined and only three-tenths in rural territory.

In explaining the radical rise in food values during the past decade we have advanced the belief that a fundamental cause was to be found in just this condition, the truth of which has been previously indicated by intermediate census reports of the rapid growth of our cities. This belief is now confirmed.

There is no question that the rapidly changing proportions in our population, between producers and non-producers of food, due largely to the vast increase in opportunities for employment arising from the development of modern institutions, has been the main and the most obvious cause of the advance in food prices, made possible, however, to some extent, by the tariff, which has permitted an advance in our home markets above the world's level of prices.

When cause and effect are so patent as in this case a citizen of the United States can but feel ashamed of the folly of his representatives in Congress when he finds them, in a vain and ignorant effort to secure cheaper food by legislation, battering down the very institutions by which our tradesmen have been able to conserve our food supply and encourage its production to the maximum. Among such absurd efforts we must class the crusade against cold storage and the propositions to limit the period of permissible holding of foods to a shorter period than demanded by trade necessities, which must in this case be identical with public necessities.—New York Produce Review.

SHEEP INDUSTRY OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Continued from page 17.)

one-half of 1 per cent. and other sundries. The funds thus realized in London are retransferred by buying bills against the Dominion imports.

The most important advantages of sheep farming in New Zealand are the low cost of producing mutton and the high percentage of natural increase, as well as the comparatively low cost of getting sheep products to market. Under good management, the percentage of lambs to ewes is from 80 to 100 per cent. As regards wool the profits vary considerably from year to year, according to prices. The average price per bale for New Zealand wool during the past seven years has been £12 1s. 11d. ($58,86). For the 1909-10 season the average price per bale, for 512,938 bales, was £13 9d. ($65.45).

When prices are as favorable as during the 1909-10 season, the best-equipped establishments would expect to make net profits of 10 to 20 per cent. or more on the value of their land, equipment, etc. The value of sheep land in New Zealand is often roughly

estimated at the carrying capacity per acre, plus the value of improvements. If, for instance, land is considered "two-sheep country," its value per acre might be roughly figured as twice the existing market value of a sheep. Locality, such as distance from railroads, is also a factor in values.

Climatic Conditions and Taxes.

The climatic conditions in New Zealand are generally so favorable that it is never considered necessary to house the sheep in winter, although at shearing time, if weather conditions are bad, the sheep may be temporarily kept in the sheds. In the South Island, in mountainous districts, destructive snowstorms occur that sometimes wipe out all profits for three or four years. The New Zealand Government maintains a very good weather bureau service, which often, by its timely warnings of storms, enables sheep in the mountains to be driven to sheltered localities, and thus serious losses are avoided. New Zealand is exceptionally free from the serious droughts that occasionally occur in Australia. The staple of New Zealand wool, especially the long wool and cross-breds, is remarkable for its freedom from breaks and other imperfections incidental to countries subject to long droughts and periodical scarcity of feed.

In New Zealand there is a combined land and income tax in force that is of great importance from the standpoint of the pastoral industry, since the primary object of this system of taxation is to make large holdings of land unprofitable, and so break up the big estates, thus making closer settlement possible.

The decrease in the larger holdings and increase in the smaller holdings has tended to stimulate the breeding of sheep that can stand closer stocking. These sheep are used mostly for freezing purposes, at the expense, perhaps, of the purely wool industry, which is conducted to better advantage on wider and lighter country, where the merinos may have ample room for grazing.

The New Zealand land taxes are assessed on the market value of the land, less the value of all improvements. They are graduated from one-sixteenth of a penny (1/8 cent) in the pound ($4.87) on land valued between £5,000 and £7,000, up to thirteen-sixteenths of a penny on land valued between £35,000 and £40,000. The income tax is assessable on all incomes with the exception of the rents or profits derived from the direct use or cultivation of land, and applies to all sheep lands held on leases, but not to land that is freehold property, which pays the land tax instead. All incomes are exempt up to £300. Up to £700 the rate is 6d. in the pound sterling, and it rises gradually to 1s. 2d. in the pound on incomes exceeding £2,300.

The result of these graduated taxes is shown in decreased sizes of holdings in acres. For instance, in 1908-9 there were 8,343,074 acres held in sizes of 50,000 acres and over, as against 9,199,682 acres held in the same sizes in 1904-5; but on the other hand in 1908-9 there were 8,088,931 acres held in sizes of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres, as against 6,523,951 acres in 1904-5, in holdings of the same sizes.

Probably the greatest difficulty in connection with the sheep industry of New Zea-

land is the scarcity of labor. The pastoralists complain that the wages are too high and that even at the current rate it is difficult to obtain reliable labor. They cleim that very often men in their employ will stop work on the smallest excuse and so paralyze operations. The scarcity of labor is an especial drawback in districts where some cultivation of the soil is required in connection with sheep raising.

According to the last census, 1906, there were in New Zealand 3,903 graziers, pastoralists and stock breeders, 1,845 relatives assisting, 536 station managers, overseers and bookkeepers, 8,742 stock riders, drovers, shearers and other pastoral laborers, 172 wool classers and sorters, 67 bush clearers and 917 rabbiters.

Market for Wool and Pelts in United States.

The United States is a large buyer of New Zealand greasy wool and sheep and lamb pelts. Declared exports in 1910 were: From Auckland—greasy wool, $39,282; from Christchurch—greasy wool, $454,339; pelts, $281,407; from Dunedin—greasy wool, $412,480; pelts, including skins with wool on, $100,949; from Wellington—pelts, $316,277. Of course, there were further extensive purchases of wool and pelts in the London market, where the greater part of the American trade is usually carried on.

The United States at present takes only the most select New Zealand fleeces, chiefly cross-breds and half-breds, very light and clean, with stipulated yields from 36's to 56's, depending on fashions, with the prevailing demand at present for 50's. Such wool must yield when scoured 70 per cent. clean of yolk and dirt.

Woolgrowers catering here for the American trade as a rule hire well-qualified wool classers to decide what fleeces are good enough. These are sorted out and stored, awaiting orders from the United States. One leading wool buyer here tells me that he thinks New Zealand crutchings ought to be more utilized by American carpet manufacturers. About 10,000 bales are produced in New Zealand annually. They are offered for sale mostly in May, June and July, chiefly in the North Island. The long-wooled ewes are shorn for their crutchings just previous to the lambing periods. So far it has seemed difficult to convince the American trade that New Zealand is a good market for the purchase of crutchings.

The American demand for sheepskins, or more especially lambskins, is very active. The skins or pelts for the American market are mostly pickled in a solution of sulphuric acid and salt, and have had all the wool sliped off through a sweating process previous to export. New Zealand lambskins are in great request by the Massachusetts shoe trade for the linings, trimmings and tongues of shoes. Nearly all the lamb pelts exported from New Zealand eventually go to the United States, although many are bought indirectly through London.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 17.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12⅞c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12⅞c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13⅛c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13⅛c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13⅞c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13⅞c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15⅛c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15⅛c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¾c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7⅞c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7⅞c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7⅞c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8⅜c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8⅞c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¾c.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 17.—Business in provisions during the past week has been steady and values are unchanged from last week. As to oleo oil, we have had a good, steady business, and at rapidly advancing prices during the past week. Stocks of edible beef fats are at a very low point, and it looks as though we were in for a higher level of prices than anything we have had yet this year. As to cottonseed oil, there is a good export demand, especially for the better grades.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Quiet—Prices Heavy—Hog Receipts Moderate—Hog Prices Firm—Demand Quiet—Lard Exports Liberal—Stocks Showing Little Change.

The interest which has been shown in the future market during the past week has been very limited, and the volume of trading has been extremely small. There has been some recession in the price of futures, but the declines have not been very pronounced. From the high point ribs are off about ½c. a pound, lard about ⅜c., and pork was down about $1 a barrel, the entire market showing a steady tone the past few days.

The decline in the future market seemed to be quite largely the result of technical conditions, as there was apparently no change in the general conditions as to the movement of hogs at Western points, or as to the position of the live hog market. The hog markets have been very strong, owing to the limited receipts, and prices have gained from the low point nearly 1½c. a pound. The average prices the past week at Chicago were $7.43 a hundred, barely 60c. a hundred under the corresponding time a year ago. The present average is a little over $1 a hundred over the ten year average.

There has also been an improvement in the price of cattle and sheep, as a result of the lighter movement of both at interior points. Receipts of cattle continue small, and during the past week showed a decrease not only compared with the previous week, but compared with last year. This has also been the case in the movement of sheep. At the six leading points the receipts of livestock showed a decrease compared with a year ago of 30,000 cattle, practically unchanged on hogs, while there was a decrease of about 70,000 head of sheep.

The effect of this lighter movement is shown in the average prices of all livestock at Chicago during the past week.

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Past week......	$7.43	$6.75	$3.50	$6.40
Previous week..	7.14	6.55	3.45	6.40
Cor. week 1910..	8.06	6.55	4.15	6.50
Cor. week 1909..	7.66	6.70	4.70	7.60
Cor. week 1908..	6.55	5.90	4.20	6.25
Cor. week 1907..	6.05	6.20	5.50	6.80
Cor. week 1906..	6.15	5.35	4.85	6.80
Cor. week 1905..	5.96	5.20	4.75	7.00
Cor. week 1904..	5.32	5.35	3.60	5.20
Cor. week 1903..	5.41	4.80	3.25	5.05
Cor. week 1902..	6.81	7.10	3.40	5.30
Cor. week 1901..	5.87	5.25	3.45	4.70
Av. 1901 to 1910.	$6.38	$5.85	$4.20	$6.10

The average weights of hogs have reflected the difference in the feed-stuffs situation compared with a year ago. The average weights were 15 pounds under a year ago, and the comparison of feed stuffs with a year ago shows that nearly everything is higher. Corn is from 2@3c. over a year ago; oats 4@6c. over a year ago, and mill feeds are very high priced. This is such a factor in the flour situation that the price of high-grade flours is relatively lower than usual on the basis of the present price of wheat, as millers are able to get such a high return for the mill feeds, and also for the low-grade flours, the latter being disposed of for feeding purposes.

The situation of the market seems to be very largely dependent on the crop of feed stuffs, and the feed stuffs situation. The weather conditions during the past week have been distinctly unfavorable in the Southwest and in parts of the Ohio valley, but in other portions of the Ohio valley States throughout Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and the Northwest generally, there were good rains, and in many sections the drouth was effectually relieved.

The demand for hog products for distribution has not been very aggressive, resulting in a moderate volume of shipments from Chicago so that the estimates indicate very little change in stocks, compared with the first of the month.

The export movement shows a liberal shipment abroad of lard, and the weekly shipments still continue to maintain the gain over a year ago. Beginning with the first of January, there has been an increase of just about 50 per cent. in the exports of lard compared with last year, the total shipments being 453,555,000 pounds, an increase of 142,354,000 pounds compared with a year ago. The Continent has taken a great deal of this increased movement. There has also been a good increase in the shipments of bacon and meats. Since November 1, last, the increase in shipments compared with the preceding year has been about 69,000,000 pounds.

It is possible that the heavy export move-

ment of lard has been due to the conditions which have been seen on the other side as to the heat and drouth. The conditions have been as serious in western Europe, in fact in eastern Europe, as in the United States. Excessive temperatures have prevailed with long-continued dry weather, and there has been a scarcity of feed stuffs, and a scarcity of edible fats, not only animal fats, but vegetable, and recently there have been reports of a decided deficiency in butter fats which has been reflected in heavy buying of butter oils of different kinds, animal and vegetable, in this country.

The situation as to the feed stuffs supplies, and the influences of the excessive heat and prolonged drouth are so widespread that the results this season on prices and on distribution are going to be of unusual interest in Europe as well as America.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—The market is very firm, with light supplies available. The weights of cattle are small West, and the offerings of meats are limited. Quoted: Family, $13@13.50; mess, $11.50@12.50; packet, $12.50@13; extra India mess, $19@19.50.

PORK.—The market is quiet and steady. Trade is of summer proportions, and without special interest. Mess is quoted at $19.25@19.50; clear, $16.25@17.50; family, $19@20.

LARD.—Trade has been quiet this week, with prices holding very steady. Export demand is moderate. City steam, $8.62½; Middle West, $9.10@9.25; Western, $9.35; refined Continent, $9.55; South American, $10.50; Brazil, kegs, $11.50; compound lard, 7¼@7⅝c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, August 16, 1911:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 72,500 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 5,250 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 10,998 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,729 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 5,046 lbs.; Fiume, Austria, 27,631 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 112,797 lbs.; Gijon, Spain, 13,623 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 25,640 lbs.; Havre, France, 5,157 lbs.; Hull, England, 251,960 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,524 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 827,583 lbs.; London, England, 3,000 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 7,645 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 16,167 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 43,203 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 107,526 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 8,184 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 1,390 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 32,713 lbs.; Santa Marta, Brazil, 502 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 503 lbs.; Stockton, England, 263 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,290 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 407,540 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 10,723 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 1,613 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,811 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,716 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 28,369 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 277,200 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,524 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,210 lbs.; Hull, England, 287,423 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,703 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 2,088 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,062,333 lbs.; London, England, 78,061 lbs.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 739 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,696 lbs.; Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, 2,000 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 8,147 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,848 lbs.; Santa Marta, Brazil, 1,025 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 576 lbs.; Southampton, England, 43,347 lbs.; Stockton, England, 5,524 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 6,776 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 2,717 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,176 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,405 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,810 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 8,476 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 370,334 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 7,225 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 9,550 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 9,750 lbs.; Bristol, England, 2,800 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 11,000 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 4,916 lbs.; Buenos Ayres, A. R., 1,200 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 2,000 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 4,377 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 14,264 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 7,000 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 4,108 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 16,910 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 6,300 lbs.; Coronel, Chile, 24,500 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 25,528 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 8,831 lbs.; Fiume, Austria, 86,700 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 189,219 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 205,956 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 43,872 lbs.; Havre, France, 128,202 lbs.; Hull, England, 453,425 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 18,000 lbs.; Lajas, P. R., 2,300 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 8,432 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 2,613 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 319,577 lbs.; London, England, 226,043 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 3,472 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 1,207 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 11,000 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 5,550 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 16,502 lbs.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 1,100 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro,

(Continued on page 27.)

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, August 12, 1911, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil Bbls.	Cheese. Boxes.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	and Pkgs.
Celtic, Liverpool	....	....	539	3125	518	545	....	433	4425
Lusitania, Liverpool	....	....	291	985	....	....	....	88	....
Adriatic, Liverpool	....	....	....	2417	....	120	10	25	3030
*Minnetonka, London	....	....	....	115	....	....	25	95	5218
*St. Louis, Southampton	....	....	....	718	....	....	....	25	25
Galileo, Hull	....	....	994	913	....	65	75	1117	5688
Wells City, Bristol	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	300
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	1332	150	....	40	100	....	....	779	3425
Vaderland, Antwerp	....	5	....	946	84	10	....	316	5023
Berlin, Bremen	....	....	....	....	....	150	....	....	200
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	75	850
Barbarossa, Bremen	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	....	300
Caroline, Havre	1424	99	....	....	....	....	....	75	725
La Provence, Havre	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	75
Clan Macauley, Havre	....	....	....	....	75	....	....	....	....
Clan Macauley, Dunkirk	700	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	....
Madonna, Marseilles	....	500	....	160	1000	....	....	25	385
San Giorgio, Mediterranean	....	100	....	32	....	....	....	15	100
Total	3456	854	1824	9491	2277	981	310	3068	29769
Last week	26660	7836	1828	8166	3456	1569	312	5167	39713
Same time in 1910	29752	100	250	5661	170	1210	603	7190	35092

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, August 12, 1911, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week Aug. 12, 1911.	Week Aug. 13, 1910.	From Nov. 1, '10, to Aug. 12, 1911.
United Kingdom..	203	162	19,365
Continent	205	267	9,463
So. & Cen. Am...	525	170	18,829
West Indies	866	877	36,328
Br. No. Am. Col..	26	255	10,529
Other countries ..	....	8	1,382
Total	1,825	1,739	95,896

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom..	9,113,100	5,430,600	249,892,095
Continent	647,425	317,625	29,704,450
So. & Cen. Am...	66,850	65,425	5,120,175
West Indies	203,425	252,325	10,682,403
Br. No. Am. Col..	....	5,250	172,225
Other countries ..	....	7,200	308,600
Total	10,030,800	6,078,425	295,879,948

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom..	4,180,175	3,905,400	196,133,510
Continent	5,051,400	4,160,450	199,438,005
So. & Cen. Am...	271,800	264,900	21,289,650
West Indies	681,350	898,900	34,260,117
Br. No. Am. Col..	2,232	8,308	694,411
Other countries ..	....	4,000	1,739,400
Total	10,186,957	9,241,958	453,555,093

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	954	3,962,200	4,112,450
Boston	41	1,828,050	1,445,307
Philadelphia	....	....	815,000
Baltimore	50	....	1,026,050
New Orleans	680	62,000	470,000
Galveston	....	....	185,000
Montreal	100	4,006,000	1,904,000
Total week	1,825	10,030,800	10,186,957
Previous week ..	1,473	8,749,800	9,678,108
Two weeks ago ..	2,411	11,683,825	11,429,796
Cor. week last y'r	1,739	6,078,425	9,241,958

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1910, to Aug. 12, 1911.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	19,179,200	17,294,200	1,885,000
Meats, lbs.	295,879,948	228,566,140	67,313,808
Lard, lbs.	453,555,093	311,201,304	142,354,059

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.......	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	7/6	9c.	@13c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Although there is still considerable conservatism noted, buying has been on much larger scale recently, and incidentally prices recorded have been better than for several months. The improvement in values has not wholly been the result of the improved inquiry, but rather the arrival at a definite conclusion that supplies are far from burdensome, and on this account holders for practically the first time this year appear to have control of the situation. Obviously, a rapid further advance may have a restricting effect on business.

The inquiry, while not thought to be indicative of a general revival in business, surely represents improvement. Demand continues to be confined to domestic soapmaking concerns, with high-grade tallows most actively sought. Lower grades continue to lag, but also are feeling the effect of the hardening in general, and were sympathetically influenced during the week. Candle-makers are in a rather peculiar position, and are consuming product very slowly at present. It is claimed that this is due to the belief that these interests have fair stocks of by-products on hand, and until these have been disposed of, the inquiry for the lower grades of tallow will not be important. In the meantime the meat situation, due to the general economy overspreading the country, is not conducive to active slaughtering of cattle, with the pasturage situation also unfavorable, so that receipts of cattle have been a very important factor in the maintenance of values.

The foreign situation is discouraging at the moment. The serious labor conditions abroad have made it impossible to effect the usual weekly auction sale, and naturally shipments from this side are being impeded. The cholera situation in Italy is also spoken of as a hindrance which will be particularly an adverse factor affecting the lower grades of tallow. Prime city tallow was quoted at 6⅛c. bid, in hhds.; country, 6@6½c. in tcs.; as to quality and specials, 6⅜@6½c. in hhds.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

STEARINE.—The undertone was decidedly firm during the week, and prices advanced quite rapidly. Demand was fair, but it was only with difficulty that buyers secured their wants. While naturally the rapidity of the gain in values has led to assertions in some quarters that the improvement has been overdone, it is apparent that the inquiry at present is more than commensurate with offerings, enabling holders to secure full asking prices. Oleo stearine quoted at 9¼c.

LARD OIL.—Prices are firmer, with a fair demand. Prices are quoted at 78c., nominal.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been very firm again, and has further advanced with large demand from Europe where the butter fat situation is very serious owing to the great heat and drought. Supplies have been well taken and almost all the available medium grades have been taken up. Choice is quoted at 10c.; New York, medium, 8@8½c.; Rotterdam, 57 florins.

LARD STEARINE.—Prices have improved a little this week with light supplies. Prices are quoted at 11½@12c.

GREASE.—The market is very quiet for all grades, with prices nominal. Quotations: Yellow, 5⅜@5⅝c.; bone, 5¼@6c.; house, 5⅜@5½c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is dull and nominally steady. Yellow, 5¾@6c., and white, 6⅛@6¼c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Prices are nominal on the spot, with holders able to get almost any price owing to the strike conditions abroad and difficulty of getting supplies. Shipment stuff from primary markets is a little easier, however. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 10@12c.; shipment, 9½@9¾c., September-October; Ceylon, spot, 9¾c.; shipment, 8⅝@8¾c., August-October.

PALM OIL.—The market is quiet, with prices showing but little change. Demand is in moderate volume. Prime red, spot, 6⅝@6¾c.; do., to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 7c.; do., to arrive, 6½@6¾c.; palm kernels, 8¾@9c.; shipments, 8⅝@8¾c.

CORN OIL.—Prices are slightly easier, with slow demand. Prices are quoted at $6.05@6.10.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Spot oil is firm, owing to the English labor troubles, but demand is rather quiet and trade moderate. Spot is quoted at 6½@6⅝c., while shipment oil is 6⅜@6½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is very quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 90@92c., 30 do., 83@85c.; 40 do., water white, 77c.; prime, 60@65c.; low grade off yellow, 58@60c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Brazil, 1,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 538,697 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 36,727 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 52,399 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 49,131 lbs.; Santa Marta, Brazil, 17,102 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 22,116 lbs.; Southampton, England, 95,200 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 64,705 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 57,934 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 1,600 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 7,862 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 38,037 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 231,616 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 200 gals.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 35 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 28 bbls.; Halifax, N. F., 65 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda. 7 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 127 bbls.; Limon, C. R., 6 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 55 tcs., 143 bbls.; London, England, 22 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 66 bbls.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 6 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 74 bbls., 6 tcs.; St. Anthony, 12 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 348 bbls., 32 tcs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 36 bbls.; Savanilla, Colombia, 5 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 59 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 320 bxs.; Colon, Panama, 86 bxs.; Havre, France, 150 bxs.; Liverpool, England, 50 bxs.; London, England, 1 cs.; Messina, Sicily, 100 bxs.; Santiago, Cuba, 30 pa.

CASINGS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 106 pa.; Barcelona, Spain, 470 pa.; Bremen, Germany, 5 csks.; Gijon, Spain, 5 pa.; Hamburg, Germany, 482 pa.; Hull, England, 10 pa.; Liverpool, England, 149 pa.; London, England, 75 pa.; Rotterdam, Holland, 956 pa.; Seville, Spain, 20 pa.; Stettin, Germany, 5 tcs.; Sydney, Australia, 110 pa.; Tarragona, Spain, 165 pa.; Valencia, Venezuela, 48 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, August 17, 1911:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 125 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 15 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 75 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 16 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 346 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 186 tcs., 25 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 110 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 215 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 24 bbls., 17 tcs.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 14 tcs., 40 bbls.; Lajas, P. R., 32 tcs., 240 bbls.; Limon, C. R., 34 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 35 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 44 bbls., 14 tcs.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 24 tcs., 26 bbls.; Port Maria, Jamaica, 10 bbls.; St. Anthony, 17 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 395 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 25 tcs., 364 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 175 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Beirut. Turkey, 150 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 235 tcs.; Havre, France, 65 tcs.; Hull, England, 50 tcs.; London, England, 250 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,630 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 10 tcs.; Southampton, England, 150 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, [illegible]

Exports of oleo oil from Baltimore, Md., as follows: Hamburg, Germany, 35 tcs.; Malmo, Sweden, 144 tcs.; Christiansund, Norway, 35 tcs.; Drammen, Norway, 50 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 845 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Cartagena, Colombia, 2,360 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 16,910 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,700 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,750 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 10,100 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 8,012 lbs.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 4,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,965 lbs.; Port Maria, Jamaica. 1,500 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 2,920 lbs.; Santa Marta, Brazil, 1,412

lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 7,828 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,170 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 36,402 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 5,071 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,368 lbs.; Havre, France, 32,952 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 206,580 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 35,531 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 66,404 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 302,952 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Glasgow, Scotland, 12 tcs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 15 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 5 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 5 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 278 pa.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 308 pa.; London, England, 370 pa.

CANNED MEAT. — Antwerp, Belgium, 1,286 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 100 cs.; Auckland, N. Z., 92 pa.; Caibarien, Cuba, 50,590 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 19 pa.; Cristobal, Panama, 322 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 834 cs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 472 pa.; Havana, Cuba, 30 pa.; Havre, France, 640 cs.; Hull, England, 375 cs.; Limon, C. R., 108 pa.; Liverpool, England, 162 cs.; London, England, 894 cs.; Manila, P. I., 95 cs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 237 pa.; Santiago, Cuba, 634 cs.; Southampton, England, 25 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 65 cs.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 17.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90@2 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c.@\$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4¾c. per lb.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for bbls.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35, and in bbls, \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90@92 per cent., 5⅜@5½c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1800 lbs., 7@7¼c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6⅝@6¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 8¾@9c. per lb.; green olive oil, 70c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¾@7c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9¾c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 10½@11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6@6¼c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6⅜@6½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6⅛c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¾@7c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9@9¼c. per lb.; house grease, 5⅝@5¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼@5⅝c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, August 16.—Market firm. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 63 marks; butter oil, 63 marks; summer yellow, 58 marks for prompt; October, 55 marks; November-December, 54 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, August 16.—Market firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 33½ florins; choice summer white and butter oil, 36 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, August 16.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 69 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, August 16.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 70 francs; prime winter yellow, 75 francs; choice summer white oil, 75 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, August 16.—Market firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 28⅛s.; off oil, 28s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., August 17.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 32½@33c. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$26.50 per short ton. Hulls, \$6.50, loose; stocks almost entirely exhausted.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., August 17.—Remnants of old crop crude cottonseed oil firm at 33c.; new crop, August, scarce and firm at 33½c.; future months dull at 31c. Old crop meal exhausted; new crop steady at \$28 long ton, ship's side, for 8 per cent. ammonia. Hulls lower, at \$7.50, loose, prompt delivery.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, August 17.—From the low records established this day a week ago the market started a gradual but persistent daily advance. These advances might be called only natural, as the market had gotten below the supply and demand basis. At the low levels the crude mills absolutely refused to sell, whereas a vigorous consumptive demand was started both here and abroad. Takings by these sources were considerable, and even on the daily advances consumers continued to buy. When the market, the latter part of the week, had advanced some 20 to 28 points, this buying eased off. The bears were quick to notice the slackening up in the demand for oil, and for the first time in a week today had their inning in hammering values. Their tactics were assisted to some extent by the re-entry of the crude mills in the market as sellers. At the close today the market shows reactions of some 4 to 5 points from the high for the whole list, with the exception of spot and August, which seem to be almost unobtainable, and which show net advances for the week of 35 and 28 points, respectively. The outlook at the close of the week is uncertain.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Steadier—South Selling Less New Oil Than Expected—Cotton Shows Some Deterioration — Consuming Trade Fair—Sentiment Mixed, but Still Bearish in the Main.

Factors appertaining to the cottonseed oil market were of a nature more constructive to the price list the past week than otherwise. Although it is but natural for offerings of crude oil to increase at this season of the year, the sales to date have been surprisingly small. In direct reflection of this, the near positions in the oil market hardened perceptibly, and as it was not to the advantage of those interested in the sale of oil to depress values of nearby deliveries, the strength is not to be wondered at. There are still claims that the remaining supplies of old crop oil are smaller than generally supposed, but these are not receiving much credence, although on the other hand it is not believed that the carry-over will cause much further pressure, irrespective of its size.

The stand adopted by Southern mills this season and that of refiners is but natural in view of the developments of last year. There appears to be but little disposition to anticipate events, and on this account the mills at the South are only selling oil as the seed purchases are made. In the meantime, refiners were expected to bring about freer offerings by depressing values at opportune times, but such tactics have not been widely noticeable. It is realized that it is to the advantage of refiners to secure a fair stock of cheap oil, and also to create a favorable hedging basis in the future market, but the disastrous season last year is still exerting considerable influence and extreme cautiousness is everywhere in evidence.

Consuming trade has been of fair proportions, and as usual stability in prices has made for betterment in trade circles. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the amount of business that has actually transpired, but in absence of bull speculation and with little desire on the part of any particular interest to maintain prices, it is obvious that the buying for consumptive purchases is sufficient to sustain values. This demand, however, does not suggest absolute confidence in present prices, but naturally a certain amount of oil is required at this season, regardless of values, unless inflation was being experienced, which surely is not the case at present. It is significant that there are many bulls to be found in the oil situation, but for the most part, these interests have adopted that side of the market principally because of the current level of values, it being argued that cottonseed oil levels, when compared with competing products, should invite a good demand.

Foreign interests in the interim have been showing an encouraging inquiry for our oil, and conservative authorities believe that sales so far are fully 40 per cent. above those of last season. Of course at this time last year business was restricted by the higher levels prevailing, but as a partial offset, it is known that pessimism is in evidence at present, and this also has a tendency to induce buyers to limit their purchases to the lowest possible requirements. Aside from the favorable level of cottonseed oil, it is claimed that conditions in Europe favor a continuance of the demand. The drought and heat in western Europe has curtailed the crops. Butter is reported very scarce, which has resulted in good buying of American butter oils. Cocoanut oil is very firm. The drought in India is creating much apprehension, not only in regard to the supply of copra and palm oil, but also as to the supply of oil seed, which enters so largely into the exports in that country.

Conditions in the American South have resulted in some revision of the unwarranted optimistic crop estimates recently in vogue. At one time it could not be denied but that a 15,000,000 bale cotton crop was more than a bare possibility, but conservatives appreciate the folly in arriving at conclusions at such an early date, or in fact at this time. Deterioration is almost an assured fact in August, and apparently this year is no exception, but it is debatable whether or not the damage that has occurred to the plant during the last two weeks has been more than the average of five to eight points. The prevalence of high temperatures accompanied with hot winds and unaccompanied with moisture was complained of emphatically in the Southwest, while the central West is having some trouble with insects and excess of moisture at scattered

points. The East has not wholly escaped, and shedding together with ravages by insects are noted.

However, due allowance is to be made for the usual exaggeration in damage claims. Scattered showers occurred during the latter half of the week in Texas, and in regard to the Eastern belt, it is asserted that the fruit on the plant is so heavy that more or less shedding can easily occur. The ravages of insects, however, are subject to a mixed interpretation, and it cannot be determined at this time just what depredation has occurred from these pests. Summed up the inclination is to modify crop ideas, but opinions ventured are that with the escape from an early frost and normal conditions during the balance of the season an outturn exceeding the previous high record, which was over 13,600,000 bales, will be realized. Incidentally the South has been a liberal seller of cotton, which serves to nullify the effect of some of the bullish crop accounts and possibly their attitude in disposing of the staple has been influential in causing farmers to hold back their seed to some extent. In the Southwest some seed changed hands at $14 per ton, and in the Southeast at $15, but the quantity is small. Crop prospects during the immediate future will undoubtedly have an important effect on the attitude of the farmer in his disposal of the seed.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 12, 1911.—Spot, $5.40@5.60; August, $5.49@5.56; September, $5.42@5.43; October, $5.39@5.40; November, $5.28@5.29; December, $5.28@5.30; January, $5.29@5.30; February, $5.28@5.32; March, $5.32@5.33. Futures closed at 1 to 3 decline. Sales were: September, 200, $5.43@5.42; October, 300, $5.40; December, 900, $5.29@5.28; March, 100, $5.32. Total sales, 1,500. Good off, $5.30@5.60; off, $5.25@5.55; winter, $5.70@6.50; summer, $5.60@6.25; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Monday, August 14, 1911.—Spot, $5.60@5.70; August, $5.59@5.65; September, $5.48@5.50; October, $5.42@5.45; November, $5.30@5.33; December, $5.31@5.33; January, $5.31@5.34; February, $5.31@5.34; March, $5.33@5.35. Futures closed at 1 to 10 advance. Sales were: September, 300, $5.48@5.46; October, 2,000, $5.44@5.42; December, 400, $5.33@5.31; January, 500, $5.33. Total sales, 3,200. Good off, $5.50@5.70; off, $5.35@5.70; winter, $5.70@6.13; summer, $5.80@6.13; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Tuesday, August 15, 1911.—Spot, $5.65@5.80; August, $5.64@5.80; September, $5.56@5.62; October, $5.46@5.48; November, $5.40@5.41; December, $5.36@5.37; January, $5.37@5.39; February, $5.37@5.38; March, $5.38@5.40. Futures closed at 4 to 10 advance. Sales were: September, 100, $5.50; October, 2,500, $5.48@5.45; November, 900, $5.40@5.33; December, 1,300, $5.36@5.33; January, 2,500, $5.38@5.34; March, 700, $5.37@5.38. Total sales, 8,000. Good off, $5.55@5.80; off, $5.35@5.75; winter, $5.80@6.13; summer, $5.80@6.13; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Wednesday, August 16, 1911.—Spot, $5.80@6; August, $5.73@5.99; September, $5.51@5.52; October, $5.42@5.45; November, $5.35@5.36; December, $5.35@5.37; January, $5.35@5.37; February, $5.35@5.37; March, $5.38@5.39. Futures closed at 5 decline to 9 advance. Sales were: Spot, 100, $5.80; September, 1,100 $5.58@5.51; October, 900, $5.50@5.45; November, 2,000, $5.37; December, 4,200, $5.40@5.37; January, 1,800, $5.41@5.36; March, 400, $5.39@5.40. Total sales, 10,500. Good off, $5.40@5.99; off, $5.35@8; winter, $6@6.50; summer, $5.70@6.30; prime crude, S. E., nom.; prime crude, valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Thursday, August 17, 1911.—Spot, $5.90@6; August, $5.85@5.93; September, $5.60@5.66; October, $5.49@5.50; November, $5.40@5.41; December, $5.38@5.39; January, $5.40@5.41; February, $5.39@5.42; March, $5.41@5.42. Futures closed at 3 to 13 advance. Sales were: August, 100, $5.80; September, 600, $5.54@5.60; October, 4.300, $5.44@5.50; November, 200, $5.35@5.37; December, 4.900, $5.34@5.38; January, 700, $5.36@5.40; February, 300, $5.37@5.40; March, 3,200, $5.38@5.41. Total sales, 14,500. Good off, $5.50@6; off, $5.40@5.99; winter, $6; summer, $5.87@6.23; prime crude, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

SOYA MEAL MUST PAY DUTY.

Under a government decision rendered last week imported soya bean meal is liable to duty as a non-enumerated article. Certain soya meal was imported into the port of Charleston, S. C., and assessed by the collector as a non-enumerated manufactured article under Paragraph 480 of the tariff act of 1909. The importers, H. J. Baker & Bros., contended that the merchandise in question should have been classified under Paragraph 581 and admitted free of duty. The Board of United States General Appraisers, in a decision written by Mr. Hay, overruled the protest.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXHIBITS.

An exhibit that has drawn the attention of many who visited the cotton palace at the Texas State Fair at Dallas was the cottonseed product exhibit. When one first gets a glance at this exhibit his attention is directed to the model of an ocean-going vessel made entirely of cottonseed products. The model is that of the steamship Texas, which plies regularly out of Galveston, carrying cottonseed products generally to Norway and Sweden.

The hull of the vessel is made of cottonseed hulls, the smoke stack and funnel of cottonseed cake, the cabin of pressed cake and the masts and rigging of linters. The vessel is represented as lying at the docks taking on a cargo of cottonseed meal. Leading on the ship are gang planks used by the dock laborers to hoist up the sacks of meal and cake. The hoist is wrapped around cakes of meal in the act of raising them aboard the ship.

Along the front of the stage is the exhibit of cottonseed products in nearly all stages. The oils, cooking compound, various specimens of cottonseed cake, lard made from cottonseed oil and tallow, cottonseed oils prepared for different purposes, cottonseed flour bread and cakes, samples of sundry varieties of cake, meal, linters, cotton batting and cottonseed are shown, and the exhibits are not passed by without getting a full view of each article. The attendants at the exhibit are always willing to advise or answer any question propounded them in reference to any article on display.

Want a good position? Watch the "Wanted" page for the chances offered there.

COTTONSEED OIL MILLS ABROAD.

In its recent bulletin, reviewing the growth of the cottonseed products industry during the last ten years, the Bureau of the Census calls attention to the cottonseed oil industry outside the United States as well as in it. Although accurate information relative to the status of the manufacture of cottonseed products throughout the world is not available, the following statement, which has been prepared from more or less reliable sources, is believed to present approximately correct figures for the number of mills engaged in crushing cottonseed, by countries:

Country.	Number.
United States	810
Russia	30
Brazil	27
England	25
Peru	15
China	10
Egypt	7
Germany	6
Mexico	5
All other countries	20
Total	955

The development of the cottonseed products industry in Russia has been recent. The first mill was erected in 1892, and this was followed three years later by two more. At the present time there are not less than 30 mills in the country, crushing in the aggregate more than 250,000 tons of seed. Inasmuch as there is reason to expect an increase in the production of cotton, further expansion of the industry in the country is likely to occur. The seed yields about 15 per cent. in oil, 38 per cent. in oil cake, and 1½ per cent. in linters, the balance being hulls and waste.

According to figures published in 1909, there were 27 cottonseed oil mills in Brazil, several of which were very small. The annual crush is estimated at about 60,000 tons, which is only about 40 per cent. of the total production of seed. Small amounts of the remainder are used for cattle feed and for fertilizers, while in remote localities the seed is thrown away or burned. The exports of seed in 1908 amounted to 30,000 tons, of which quantity more than 90 per cent. was sent to England.

The industry had its beginning on a commercial scale in the United Kingdom, where about 200,000 tons of cottonseed were crushed in 1870. There are about 25 establishments in the United Kingdom engaged in crushing cottonseed. Of these, the majority are situated in the ports of Hull, London, Liverpool, Bristol and Gloucester, although a few are in Scotland. Hull, with more than a dozen establishments, is the great center of the industry, about one-half of the total imports of cottonseed being entered there. In a number of mills other seeds are also crushed.

The British imports of cottonseed in 1909 form no doubt an approximate measure of the crush in that year. Of the 600,377 long tons imported, Egypt contributed 331,608 tons; India, 183,008 tons; Brazil, 31,745 tons; Turkey, 17,208 tons; Peru, 9,895 tons; United States, 5,701 tons, and "all other countries," 21,212 tons.

As a result of the general practice of crushing the seed without delinting or removing the hulls, a much larger percentage of cake is obtained than by the American mills, although the oil is not of so high a grade as that produced in the United States. This cake, which is more valuable than the oil, is in great demand, practically the entire quantity being used in the country. The oil

extracted is not used for edible purposes, but is taken almost exclusively by the soap manufacturers.

In 1909 there were 15 cottonseed oil mills in Peru, located mainly in the Lima and Ica ports of the country, which had a total crush of about 15,000 tons of seed and a total production of between 600,000 and 700,000 gallons of oil. In addition to the quantity crushed, 13,321 tons were exported in the year named. Inasmuch as the annual production of cotton is increasing, it is probable that there will also be an increase in the number of mills crushing seed.

At least 10 cottonseed oil mills are located in Shanghai, Hankow, and Tunchow, and in addition to these there are a number of mills, especially small hand mills, scattered throughout the country. The seed grown in China is much smaller and contains less oil than the American seed, yielding about 9 per cent. in oil, 43 per cent. in cake and 47 per cent. in hulls. With the improvement in the cotton grown has also come an improvement in the seed, and as a result the proportions in the yield of the several products may be slightly different from those given.

Cottonseed products are manufactured in a number of other countries, among which may be mentioned Egypt, with 7 mills and a crush of more than 100,000 tons of seed annually; Germany, with 6 mills of considerable importance, one of which, located at Harburg, has a daily capacity of 250 tons, and France and Mexico, with 5 mills each.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to August 16, 1911, for the period since Sept. 1, 1910, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1910.	Same period, 1909-10.
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	12
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	375	25
Acajutla, Salvador	15	231	119
Alexandria, Egypt	—	1,448	1,927
Algiers, Algeria	—	147	748
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	127	199
Amapola, Honduras	4	16	103
Ancona, Italy	—	1,954	735
Antigua, W. I.	—	154	153
Antofagasta, Chile	—	586	43
Antwerp, Belgium	5	3,352	1,955
Arica, Chile	—	244	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	21	19
Auckland, New Zealand	33	185	383
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	17	7
Azua, W. I.	—	417	14
Bahia, Brazil	—	509	62
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	159	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	1,201	948
Beira, E. Africa	—	66	226
Beirut, Syria	—	1,219	148
Belfast, Ireland	—	50	55
Belgrade, Servia	—	50	—
Bergen, Norway	—	850	815
Bombay, India	—	—	7
Bordeaux, France	—	2,665	200
Braila, Roumania	—	1,335	490
Bremen, Germany	—	60	150
Buenos Aires, A. R.	275	13,792	11,490
Bukharest, Roumania	—	450	—
Caibarien, Cuba	5	16	33
Cairo, Egypt	—	104	246
Callao, Peru	—	139	362
Calcutta, India	—	—	5
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	4,535	2,551
Cardenas, Cuba	—	19	18
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	4
Carupano, Venezuela	—	10	8
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	1,212	685
Ceara, Brazil	—	151	—
Christiania, Norway	—	2,425	3,419
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	258	193
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	67
Colon, Panama	106	2,881	2,690
Constantinople, Turkey	—	22,575	7,681
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	5,283	5,535
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	125	48
Cork, Ireland	—	1,250	400
Coronel, Chile	428	428	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	8	31
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	78	49
Dantsic, Germany	—	—	430
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	1,253	625
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	465	658
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	2,484	2,438
Dominica, W. I.	—	53	160
Drontheim, Norway	—	375	560
Dublin, Ireland	100	2,575	7,949
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	25
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	105	—
Dunkirk, France	—	250	600
Falmouth, W. I.	—	12	—
Fiume, Austria	—	300	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	9	28
Galatz, Roumania	—	4,600	3,467
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	130	—
Genoa, Italy	—	34,862	15,976
Gibraltar, Spain	—	424	175
Glasgow, Scotland	100	4,851	3,740
Gonaives, Haiti	—	3	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,575	1,400
Grenada, W. I.	—	42	—
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	3,045	3,617
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	35	40
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	24	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,570	6,381
Havana, Cuba	60	3,199	3,141
Havre, France	300	6,370	3,982
Helsingfors, Finland	—	78	33
Hull, England	—	50	900
Iquique, Chile	—	750	902
Ismid, Turkey	—	141	—
Jacmel, Haiti	—	32	3
Jamaica, W. I.	—	11	125
Jeremil, Haiti	—	2	—
Kavalya, Turkey	—	25	—
Kingston, W. I.	41	3,314	3,458
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	25	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	3,125	2,300
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	19	22
La Paz, Brazil	—	30	—
La Plata, A. R.	—	43	—
La Union, Salvador	—	—	14
Leghorn, Italy	—	9,274	4,738
Leith, Scotland	—	95	—
Limona, C. R.	24	24	—
Liverpool, England	1,099	14,713	10,583
London, England	—	7,856	11,549
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	54	—
Macoris, San Dom.	—	2,952	638
Malmo, Sweden	—	115	250
Malta, Island of	—	3,962	2,623
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	6
Manchester, England	—	6,438	4,580
Manila, P. I.	10	19	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	15	348
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	59
Marseilles, France	—	16,803	6,240
Martinique, W. I.	—	5,293	4,006
Massawa, Arabia	—	19	—
Matanzas, W. I.	—	121	164
Mauritius, Island of	—	10	—
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	97	11
Melbourne, Australia	—	145	161
Monrovia, Africa	—	9	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	98	103
Monte Christi, San Dom.	—	335	368
Montevideo, Uruguay	151	9,585	8,359
Naples, Italy	75	6,930	3,024
Newcastle, England	—	125	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	27	35
Nickerie, S. A.	—	5	—
Nipe, Cuba	—	10	19
Odessa, Russia	—	25	—
Oran, Algeria	—	288	453
Oruro, Bolivia	—	44	—
Panama, Panama	—	17	—
Panderma, Asia	—	—	76
Para, Brazil	—	6	448
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	11	23
Patras, Greece	—	875	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	503
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	97	—
Piraeus, Greece	—	225	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	128	83
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	259	162
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	39	58
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	—	73
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	726	545
Port Maria, Jamaica	9	33	9
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	12
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	75	30
Port Said, Egypt	—	461	174
Progreso, Mexico	—	87	153
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	289	2,139
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	—	4	32
Ravenna, Italy	25	2,035	1,150
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	120	8,292	4,315
Rodosta, A. R.	—	750	—
Rosario, Arg. Rep.	—	19	664
Rotterdam, Holland	200	25,149	36,305
St. Croix, W. I.	—	12	10
St. Johns, N. F.	—	134	74
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	139	484
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	38	39
Salonica, Turkey	—	3,808	1,121
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	21	52
San Domingo City, San Dom.	187	292	1,360
Santiago, Cuba	20	924	613
Santos, Brazil	—	175	490
Savanilla, Colombia	—	4	23
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	41
Smyrna, Turkey	—	6,394	963
Southampton, England	—	1,475	1,660
Stavanger, Norway	—	25	10
Stettin, Germany	—	—	150
Stockholm, Sweden	—	725	527
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	56	39
Sydney, Australia	5	321	266
Syracuse, Sicily	—	60	25
Tampico, Mexico	—	17	250
Tonsberg, Norway	—	200	250
Trebizonde, Armenia	—	97	—
Trieste, Austria	70	6,457	1,159
Trinidad, Island of	26	542	424
Tripoli, Tripoli	—	50	—
Trondhjem, Norway	—	—	50
Tunis, Algeria	—	721	—
Valparaiso, Chile	581	9,711	4,972
Varna, Bulgaria	—	67	35
Venice, Italy	—	25,765	9,055
Vera Cruz, Mexico	60	556	578
Wellington, New Zealand	—	177	45
Yokohama, Japan	—	33	10
Total	4,144	335,668	236,264

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,685	550
Barcelona, Spain	—	275	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	508
Bordeaux, France	—	—	25
Bremen, Germany	—	840	235
Christiania, Norway	—	14,025	6,215
Colon, Panama	—	62	21
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	700	550
Cristobal, Panama	—	575	—
Dunkirk, France	—	200	—
Genoa, Italy	—	238	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,605	1,635
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,007	600
Hamburg, Germany	685	6,735	4,056
Havana, Cuba	—	807	267
Havre, France	75	1,740	563
Liverpool, England	150	3,246	1,580
London, England	200	10,287	6,670
Manchester, England	—	1,250	130
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	35	—
Marseilles, France	—	1,600	250
Naples, Italy	—	—	100
Progreso, Mexico	—	294	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	25,578	29,167
Stavanger, Norway	—	1,020	535
Tampico, Mexico	—	300	—
Venice, Italy	—	500	600
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	706	—
Total	1,110	76,670	54,282

From Galveston.

Hamburg, Germany	—	—	482
Liverpool, England	—	—	750
Manchester, England	—	500	—
Puerto, Mexico	—	300	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	11,965
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	6,902	—
Total	—	7,902	13,197

From Baltimore.

Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	50
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	549
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,000	3,256
Havre, France	—	425	50
Liverpool, England	—	100	400
London, England	50	350	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	105
Total	50	3,075	4,410

From Philadelphia.

Hamburg, Germany	—	808	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	104
Total	—	808	104

From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	—	—	204
Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,256	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	256
Bremen, Germany	—	—	767
Christiania, Norway	—	—	7,480
Christiensand, Norway	—	—	406
Christiansund, Sweden	—	—	102
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	208	2,051
Cork, Ireland	—	50	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	1,835
Hamburg, Germany	—	4,463	7,119
Haugesund, Norway	—	—	51
Havre, France	—	2,145	1,072
Liverpool, England	—	11,243	7,509
London, England	—	3,500	103
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	307
Manchester, England	—	103	4,230
Rotterdam, Holland	—	20,723	13,688
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	407
Total	—	51,700	47,587

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	900	1,050
Liverpool, England	—	100	800
London, England	—	800	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	100	4,500
Total	—	1,900	6,450

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,700	1,174
Liverpool, England	—	1,525	1,200
London, England	—	2,050	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	900	6,150
Total	—	6,175	8,524

From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	50
Canada	—	7,801	22,682
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	175
Liverpool, England	—	15	25
Mexico (including overland)	1,648	56,961	53,100
St. Johns, N. B.	1	1	—
Total	1,649	64,778	76,032

Recapitulation.

From New York	4,144	335,668	236,264
From New Orleans	1,110	76,670	54,282
From Galveston	—	7,902	13,197
From Baltimore	50	3,075	4,410
From Philadelphia	—	808	104
From Savannah	—	51,700	47,587
From Newport News	—	1,900	6,450
From Norfolk	—	6,175	8,524
From all other ports	1,649	64,778	76,032
Total	6,953	548,676	446,850

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Market rules steady on the basis of prices established on last sales, but trading at present is quiet, and no further sales of consequence are being reported. In the large trading last week most of the packers sold to the first of September on most kinds of branded hides, excepting heavy Texas steers, and the big buyers were the principal operators at that time. Packers are predicting a small kill of native cattle from now on until November, but tanners are going slow in making purchases of any varieties of hides. Native steers continue quotable at 15½@15¾c., with no further trading of consequence reported, but some bids for moderate-sized lots of July-August salting at 15½c. are refused. The receipts of cattle this week are running more to Western rangers, and the packers claim that the slaughter of native steers will show quite a falling off from this time forward. One packer is sold to September on native steers, and there is not a large supply of July on hand, but about all of the packers, with the one exception, have most of their August takeoff. Texas steers are quiet again, but unchanged. There is still a good supply of heavy Texas to be had, including Southern points for which 15c. is asked, but none of these lots have been moved. The packers, however, are mostly sold ahead on lights at 14c., and extremes at 13¼@13½c. Quotations are nominal at 14½@15c., 14@14¼c. and 13@13½c. for the three weights. Butt brands are unchanged at 14½c. as per last sales, and packers claim that they could sell more at this figure ahead. There are some bids of 14¼c. for small lots, which are declined. Colorados are unchanged at 14c., and packers report having bids at this for August salting. Branded cows are unchanged at 13¼@13½c., with the bulk of recent sales at 13½c., but some September salting sold to the extent of two to three cars last week at 13¼c. No more sales have been made. Native cows are unchanged. Some further small sales of light cows are reported at 14½c., and there is apparently a fair demand for these at this figure. Heavy cows are purely nominal and not considered quotable over 14¾@15c., though last sales were at 15¼c. Native bulls are considered nominal at 12½@13c. in the absence of sales, although packers ask more. Sales in New York have been at 12½c. Branded bulls are also purely nominal around 11c.

Later.—Packers are talking a firmer market and claiming some sales at somewhat above previous bottom rates. Four cars of August Colorados are reported sold at 14¼c., and two cars of heavy cows, mostly from outside points, at 15¼c. A sale is also reported of light native cows at 14¾c., which is ¼c. better than the previous day, but it has not been confirmed.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The tone of the market continues weak, and such sales as are being made are at private terms, which would indicate that lower prices are being accepted than the rates talked by dealers of late. The market continues depressed in the East, and lower prices are quoted there than are being named here. Although the present supplies of hides generaly are very moderate and the receipts coming forward are small, the estimates that upper leather tanneries throughout the country are on the whole only working to 50@60 per cent. of their capacity, naturally restricts the demand materially. Western tanners are going slow and awaiting developments in the leather market and in general business, and the Eastern tanners are almost entirely out of this market. Buffs are slow and weak, with prices nominal. Some dealers are talking 12⅝@12¾c., but bids of 12½c. are being solicited, and it is believed that some sales at private terms were at under this, though prices are unconfirmed. The market on regular late receipt lots is considered quotable at 12¼@12½c., but special selections, etc., bring the usual premium. There are some offerings of long-haired and shedder hides at outside points that are slow of sale at about 1c. under the prices ruling for strictly short-haired stock. Heavy cows are somewhat firmer than buffs and quoted at 12½@12¾c., but no sales are noted. Extremes are also quiet, but in more inquiry than other kinds. Regular late receipt lots are quoted top at 13½c., but dealers still ask 13¾@14c. for special patent leather selection. Although there are some long-haired buffs and heavy cows still on hand at outside points, there are not many long-haired extremes anywhere. Heavy steers are dull and neglected at 12½@12¾c. for regular lots, and special stock 13c. Bulls are slow at 11c. for regular lots and 11¼@11½c. for choice large butcher hides.

Later.—The market is somewhat steadier and apparently established for the present, as sales of three or four cars of short-haired buffs have been made by Chicago dealers at **12½c.**

HORSE HIDES.—The market is easy with good average mixed lots quoted $3.80@3.90.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues easy but unchanged, and trade is quiet. Packer skins are nominal at 18¼@18½c., Chicago cities 17¾@18c., outside cities 17½@18c., mixed cities and countries 17¼@17½c., and countries alone from 16@17c. Kips are quiet and easy at 15½c. for packers, 14½@15c. for cities, and 14c. for countries. Light calf, $1.10@1.15; deacons, 90@95c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is dull and easy on lambs, but somewhat firmer on shearlings as these improve in length of wool, etc. Regular packer shearlings are quoted at 60@70c., with some packers talking even higher, but lambs are unchanged at 75@82½c. Country shearlings range from 30@50c., but some are now held at 55c. Country lambs quiet at 40@65c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues quiet, but it is reported that one sale has been made of a few hundred Savanillas, and although the price on these has not been confirmed, it is understood that the former price of 21½c. was shaded. Some small scattering sales have also been made of Central Americans at 20½c., but most of the recent small arrivals remain unsold. There are some small offering here of Buenos Ayres at 21c. which remain unsold, and buyers' views are under this figure. Buenos Ayres range from 20@21c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—American buyers are reported to be in the River Plate market again for frigorifico hides, and it is reported that the Sansinenas have been sold to parties here. One cable states that 4,000 Sansinena steers sold at 13¾c. and 2,000 cows at 12½c., c. & f. basis, including commissions. This registers quite a decline on cows, but little if any off on the steers. Advices from Antwerp dated August 4 state that the market there for a week has been quiet, and that stocks there had increased to 138,000 hides. The second sailing vessel cargo of Liebig hides has arrived at Antwerp per the "Arona" with 12,950 Fray Bentos steers of killing up to April 29, which have been sold, and 4,892 Fray Bentos cows of killing up to April 19. Of the cows 1,150 were sold.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—It is reported that a sale has been made here of two cars of native steers, partly ahead, at 15½c., but this has not been confirmed. This report comes from Chicago, and may refer to a lot of native steers of similar quantity that was sold here late last week and previously reported, but it is understood that there were bids here with other packers at the same price, but the buyer wanted at least two cars a month. The packers here are making very few regular native steers at present, as the kill is chiefly of spreadies and branded stock. It is also reported that one packer recently made a sale of three cars of June and July spready native steers at 18c., and while it is pretty well confirmed that a sale of spreadies was made, the price secured and the quantity moved is not confirmed.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides is quiet, and no further sales of any consequence are reported. New York State cows in car lots are quotable at 11¾@12c. flat, with the last sale here at the outside price for a choice lot out of first salt, but offerings of resalted hides at 12c. are turned down. One lot of all No. 1 strictly short-haired heavy cows is offered from a Pennsylvania point at 13¼c., and bids of 13c. are being solicited. Buffs are not considered quotable over 12½c. selected, although most offerings are not under 12¾c. Calfskins are in fair call and unchanged on the basis of the recent decline, amounting to about 5c. per skin. One car of New York City skins is reported sold at $1.50, $2 and $2.40, and these prices represent the market here. Some dealers are pretty well cleaned up on veal kips of 12@17 lbs., and last sales reported were at $2.80, but there are some offerings of buttermilk kips in these weights, and the market on these is nominally quoted at $2.50@2.60, with most buyers' ideas not above the inside figure. Some parties quote veal kips weak at $2.80. Outside city skins are quotable at $1.35, $1.85 and $2.15, as per last sales, and countries range as to lots at $1.25@1.30, $1.75@1.80 and $2.05@2.10.

European Markets.

Prices abroad are easy on both hides and salted calfskins, but not weak, and some bids that were made at quite some under asking rates in order to test the situation were refused. Some cables from Nijini claim that a sale has been made there of a line of Viatka calfskins. These goods sold were supposed to be genuine Viatkas and not so-called Viatkas, and the price reported secured was about on the basis here of 52c., but other confirmation has not as yet been received as to the price or that the sale was made. Some parties here claim that they would be able to secure 48c. for prime Pomeranian calf.

Boston.

Sales of Ohio short-haired buffs at under 12½c. recently reported are not confirmed, and probably consisted of some inferior stock. Most parties do not quote the market under 12½@12¾c. Extremes range from 13½@14c. as to lots. Southerns are quiet at a range of 10½@11½c.

Chicago Section

Roller towels and drinking cups have left the Stock Yards for keeps. No tears shed, either.

—

The S. & S. boys will have a rare treat at Sans Souci Park, where the club's next festival is to be pulled off.

—

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending August 12 averaged 8.62 cents per pound.

—

Better spend a little time each day swatting flies than to spend five weeks in bed with typhoid. This is typhoid time.

—

Our distinguished fellow citizen, R. Hunter, has returned from a trip to the East. He reports the weather warm thereabouts.

—

With paper stock and rags at a premium, why can't we manufacture paper towels and drinking cups out of the paunch manure?

—

An Iowa deaf mute regained his speech when he stepped on a tack. We didn't get what he said, but we agree with him, whatever it was.

—

They have many points in common—cost of living and the aviators. But it is mostly the tendency upwards, with an occasional dip as an illusion.

—

The annual convention of the National Poultry, Butter & Egg Association will be held at Chicago, October 23 and 24, at the New Sherman House.

—

Delavan Lake continues to attract a lot of our friends weekendly. Jim Agar's big machine can find the way up there all alone by this time, and his horn is tooting for him automatically every Saturday morn.

—

Caviar is an antidote for cholera. No poor family should be without it, at 90 cents a plate, during a cholera epidemic. By way of suggestion, how would granulated "stick," colored with bile and softened with glue and glycerin, answer as a substitute?

—

"If porcine sickness and drought do not start a premature movement of hogs to market," says Clay, Robinson & Company's Live Stock Review, "there should be no surprise if prices seek still higher levels. In fact, we would not be surprised to see hogs sell up to $8 per cwt. in the not far future."

—

"Meet me at Sixteenth," is a railroad slogan known from New York to San Francisco, and refers to the busiest railroad crossing in the world. The location is in Chicago, at Sixteenth street and Stewart avenue, where more than 20 railroads cross, carrying over 10,000 freight cars per day. The bulk of the products from our packinghouses must pass this crossing.

—

Forty-five Chicago cats were cremated last week because they got loose and made a lunch of the municipal laboratory guinea pigs, which were chock full of several million germs of various kinds. If the pigs and germs multiplied at their usual rate for each of the nine lives of the cats, you can figure about how much room there would be for you and the rest of us on the aviation field.

—

"A careful inquiry on our part in the seven surplus States leads us to believe that the final out turn of the present corn crop will not fall short of 3,000,000,000 bushels," says J. P. Griffin of the Board of Trade. "With favorable season from now until maturity we can conceive as large a crop as last year. We claim Kansas will raise 10 to 15 per cent. more corn than in 1910. North of the Illinois river in this State the prospect was never equaled. Like conditions prevail in the eastern half of Iowa, and while the western part of the State is not favorable, late rains assure an average crop in that section. Our investigation has been confined to the surplus States and we are accepting the government figures for the balance of the country. Removal of the duty on hay from Canada will take care of that shortage to a large extent. Even allowing a duty of $4 per ton Canadian hay has been offered the past week in large blocks at $15 in Chicago."

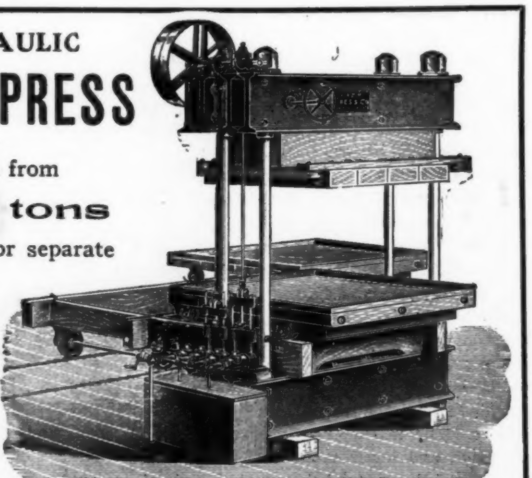
WANT MORE THAN 8 PER CENT.

A committee of the Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Company's common stockholders, of which Richard Olney is chairman, has sent out the following statement:

"The earnings of the stock yards company and its connecting railways depend largely upon a single industry, and the continued profitable working of that industry in its present location. The situation at the present time is such that the income of the railways and stock yards company is in effect limited to 8 per cent., and furthermore, it is not certain that the present business will be permanent.

"Holders of a large majority of the common stock of the company have devised a plan which, if accepted by the remaining holders of the common shares, will have the effect of materially increasing that income to all of the common shareholders as well as more definitely assuring the permanency of the company's business. This plan has been carefuly examined by the committee and has received its approval, and is to be carried out under its supervision. The plan includes the following offers:

"An offer to the holders of the common shares of a fixed income equal to 9 per cent. of their present stock, guaranteed by a company, to be organized under the laws of Maine, with a capital stock of $1,000,000 and called the Chicago Stock Yards Company. The holders of assenting shares, whether such have been guaranteed or not as above mentioned, are to have the right of option to exchange their shares for 5 per cent. fifty-year collateral trust bonds of the new company on a basis of 200 per cent. when the said bonds are ready for issue. The said right is to remain in force as long as the committee shall approve."



CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 7	24,569	2,901	32,081	23,316
Tuesday, Aug. 8	5,730	2,528	13,219	19,882
Wednesday, Aug. 9	15,517	1,970	20,717	21,689
Thursday, Aug. 10	4,072	1,026	16,029	12,479
Friday, Aug. 11	1,072	218	15,070	9,187
Saturday, Aug. 12	131	19	8,175	3,222
Total last week	51,091	8,662	105,291	89,775
Previous week	59,081	11,152	117,184	89,376
Cor. week, 1910	68,070	10,242	85,519	131,235
Cor. week, 1909	53,832	6,683	102,448	86,469

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 7	5,742	65	7,387	252
Tuesday, Aug. 8	3,035	172	3,341	5,249
Wednesday, Aug. 9	6,393	103	4,857	1,496
Thursday, Aug. 10	3,470	44	5,981	5,026
Friday, Aug. 11	1,572	20	3,401	832
Saturday, Aug. 12	148	2	2,473	227
Total last week	20,360	406	27,440	13,082
Previous week	21,236	630	25,333	10,500
Cor. week, 1910	33,130	1,180	21,278	45,819
Cor. week, 1909	21,710	611	27,205	14,004

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Aug. 12, 1911	1,687,759	4,394,928	2,749,573
Same period, 1910	1,690,807	3,381,821	2,251,392

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Aug. 12, 1911	327,000
Previous week	394,000
Year ago	319,000
Two years ago	318,000
Total year to date	15,363,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Aug. 12, 1911	155,300	236,800	187,300
Week ago	172,800	293,100	192,900
Year ago	184,600	240,100	258,800
Two years ago	167,300	238,800	182,800

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Aug. 12, 1911:

Armour & Co.	16,800
Swift & Co.	11,700
S. & S. Co.	6,200
Morris & Co.	5,200
Anglo-American	4,500
Boyd-Lunham	3,800
Hammond	6,200
Western P. Co.	4,500
Boore & Co.	700
Roberts & Oake	1,800
Miller & Hart	2,100
Independent P. Co.	3,500
Brennan P. Co.	3,500
Others	5,800
Totals	76,300
Previous week	101,800
One year ago	66,400
Two years ago	77,100
Total year to date	3,512,300
Total period last year	2,776,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$6.75	$7.43	$3.50	$6.40
Previous week	6.55	7.14	3.45	6.40
Cor. week, 1910	6.55	8.06	4.15	6.50
Cor. week, 1909	6.70	7.66	4.70	7.60
Cor. week, 1908	5.90	6.55	4.20	6.25

CATTLE.

Good to prime beeves	$7.00@8.00
Fair to good beeves	5.50@7.00
Common to fair beeves	4.75@5.50
Inferior killers	4.00@4.50
Distillery steers	7.25@7.85
Range steers	4.75@7.00
Range cows and heifers	3.75@6.00
Fair to fancy yearlings	5.70@7.60
Good to choice cows	4.00@5.50
Canner bulls	2.50@3.35
Common to good calves	5.25@7.25
Good to choice vealers	7.25@8.50
Heavy calves	4.50@5.00
Feeding steers	4.25@5.35
Stockers	3.25@4.50
Medium to good beef cows	3.50@4.25
Common to good cutters	3.00@3.25
Inferior to good canners	2.40@2.60

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.	$7.45@7.70
Prime heavy, 300 to 400 lbs.	7.30@7.55
Choice light butchers, 190 to 220 lbs.	7.55@7.75
Choice packing, 280 lbs. and up	7.20@7.35
Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.	7.60@7.80
Rough heavy packing	7.10@7.20
Light mixed, 180 lbs. and up	7.40@7.70
Pigs, 110 lbs. to 140 lbs.	6.00@7.50
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under	5.00@6.25
Boars	3.00@3.50
*Stags, 110 lbs. and under	7.50@7.90

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs	$5.50@7.25
Range lambs	6.00@7.00
Feeding lambs	4.75@6.00
Cull lambs	3.25@5.00
Fed yearlings	4.75@5.25
Fed wethers	3.50@4.25
Native ewes	3.25@4.00
Range wethers	3.25@4.00
Range yearlings	4.00@5.25
Breeding ewes	3.00@4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	$17.10	$17.20	$17.10	†$17.20
January	16.35	16.52½	16.32½	16.52½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.95	9.10	8.87½	9.10
October	9.02½	9.17½	8.95	9.15
January	8.67½	8.80	8.65	‡8.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	9.05	9.22½	9.00	9.17½
October	9.00	9.10	8.92½	‡9.10
January	8.30	8.40	8.30	8.40

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	17.15	17.20	17.15	17.20
January	16.40	16.50	16.32½	16.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	9.07½	9.10	8.97½	‡9.07½
October	9.12½	9.17½	9.05	†9.12½
January	8.77½	8.77½	8.70	8.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	9.07½	9.20	9.05	9.17½
October	9.05	9.12½	8.95	9.05
January	8.37½	8.40	8.32½	8.35

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	.....	.....	.....	†17.20
January	16.20	16.27½	16.20	‡16.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	9.00	9.00	8.92½	†8.92½
October	9.10	9.10	9.02½	‡9.02½
January	8.72½	8.72½	8.62½	‡8.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	9.05	9.07½	9.02½	9.02½
October	9.02½	9.02½	8.90	8.90
January	8.32½	8.32½	8.25	‡8.25

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	.....	.....	.....	17.22½
January	16.30	16.30	16.25	‡16.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.97½	8.97½	8.92½	†8.92½
October	9.05	9.05	9.00	†9.00
January	8.72½	8.72½	8.65	†8.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	9.05	9.05	9.02½	†9.02½
October	8.92½	8.95	8.87½	‡8.90
January	8.30	8.30	8.25	†8.25

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	.....	.....	.....	17.20
January	16.22	16.30	16.20	‡16.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	8.90	†8.97	8.87	†8.95
October	9.00	†9.05	8.95	†9.02
January	8.67	8.72	8.62	8.72
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	9.00	†9.07	9.00	†9.07
October	8.87	8.95	8.85	8.95
January	†8.25	†8.30	8.22	‡8.30

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	.....	.....	.....	17.20
January	16.45	16.45	16.35	16.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	9.02½	9.07½	9.02½	†9.07½
October	9.10	9.45	9.07	9.15
January	8.75	8.80	8.72	‡8.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	9.12½	9.12½	9.05	†9.10
October	9.02½	9.05	8.95	†9.02
January	8.35	8.35	8.32½	†8.35

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast	12½@20
Native Sirloin Steaks	16 @22
Native Porterhouse Steaks	20 @28
Native Pot Roasts	10 @14
Rib Roasts from light cattle	10 @12½
Beef Stew	10 @12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	10 @12½
Corned Rumps, Native	@14
Corned Ribs	@ 8
Corned Flanks	@ 8
Round Steaks	14 @20
Round Roasts	14 @18
Shounder Steaks	@12½
Shounder Roasts	10@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	@10
Rolled Roast	10 @12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	18 @20
Fore Quarters, fancy	10 @15
Legs, fancy	18 @20
Stew	10 @12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	25 @28
Chops, Frenched, each	12½@15

Mutton.

Legs	@12½
Stew	@ 6
Shoulders	@10
Hind Quarters	@11
Fore Quarters	@ 9
Rib and Loin Chops	@18
Shoulder Chops	@14

Pork.

Pork Loins	@19
Pork Chops	@20
Pork Shoulders	@12½
Pork Tenders	@35
Pork Butts	@11
Spare Ribs	@ 8
Hocks	@10
Pigs' Heads	@ 8
Leaf lard	@12

Veal.

Hind Quarters	16 @18
Fore Quarters	10 @12½
Legs	16 @20
Breasts	12½@15
Shoulders	14 @16
Cutlets	20 @28
Rib and Loin Chops	16 @20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 5
Tallow	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.	@1.15
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	@16½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)	@65

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10¾@11½
Native steers, medium	10½@11
Heifers, good	10 @10¾
Cows	8½@ 9
Hind Quarters, choice	@13½
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 7½

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5½@ 6
Steer Chucks	@ 8
Boneless Chucks	@ 7½
Medium Plates	@ 4
Steer Plates	@ 4¼
Cow Rounds	@ 8
Steer Rounds	9½@10½
Cow Loins	10 @13½
Steer Loins, Heavy	@17½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@26
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	19 @22
Strip Loins	8½@ 9
Sirloin Butts	11 @11½
Shoulder Clods	8 @ 8½
Rolls	@12
Rump Butts	9 @11
Trimmings	@ 5
Shank	@ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 7½
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@11½
Steer Ribs, Light	@13½
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@14½
Loin Ends, steer, native	@13
Loin Ends, cow	@10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 9
Flank Steak	@11
Hind Shanks	@ 4

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 5
Hearts	@ 5
Tongues	13 @14
Sweetbreads	@18
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 5½
Brains	@ 4½
Kidneys, each	@ 7

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	9½@10
Light Carcass	@11
Good Carcass	@12
Good Saddles	@15
Medium Racks	@ 8½
Good Racks	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@50
Plucks	@25
Heads, each	@15

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@10
Good Caul	@11½
Round Dressed Lambs	@13½
Saddles, Caul	11½@12
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 9
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 8½
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@14½
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8½@ 9
Good Sheep	@10
Medium Saddles	11 @11½
Good Saddles	@13
Good Racks	@ 6½
Medium Racks	@ 6
Mutton Legs	@11
Mutton Loins	@10
Mutton Stew	@ 4½
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9¾@10¾
Pork Loins	@15½
Leaf Lard	@ 9
Tenderloins	@26
Spare Ribs	@ 7½
Butts	@12½
Hocks	@ 7
Trimmings	@ 7
Extra Lean Trimmings	@ 8
Tails	@ 6
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 5½
Blade Bones	@ 7
Blade Meat	@ 8¼
Cheek Meat	@ 9½
Hog livers, per lb.	@ 1½
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@11
Pork Hearts	@ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 3½
Pork Tongues	10 @10½
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bones	6 @ 6½
Brains	@ 5
Backfat	@ 8½
Hams	@16
Calas	@11
Bellies	@12½
Shoulders	@11

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 7½
Choice Bologna	@ 9
Viennas	@ 9½
Frankfurters	@ 9½
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 8
Tongue	@12
Minced Sausage	@10½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@12
New England Sausage	@13
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@12½
Special Compressed Ham	@12½
Berliner Sausage	@10½
Boneless Butts in casings	@17½
Oxford Butts in casings	@15½
Polish Sausage	@ 9½
Garlic Sausage	@ 9
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 9½
Farm Sausage	@12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8½
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 9½
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Hams, Bologna	@11½

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@24
German Salami, Medium Dry	@20
Italian Salami	@24½
Holsteiner	@14½
Mettwurst, New	—@—
Farmer	@16½
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@19½

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.75
Bologna, 2-20	4.25
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$9.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	$1.80
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.30
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.00
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case	28.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls	@15.00
Plate Beef	@14.00
Prime Mess Beef	—@—
Extra Mess Beef	—@—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@13.00
Mess Pork, new	@18.50
Clear Fat Backs	@17.00
Family Back Pork	@18.00
Bean Pork	@13.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs	@11¼
Pure lard	@10¼
Lard, substitutes, tcs	@ 8¼
Lard, compound	@ 8
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@54

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces; half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ⅛ to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15½@19½
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg	@11¼
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg	@10¾
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg	@10⅞
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg	@ 8⅜
Regular Plates	@ 8⅛
Short Clears	—@—
Butts	@ 7⅜

Bacon meats, ½c. to 1c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg	@17
Hams, 16 lbs., avg	@16
Skinned Hams	16½@17½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg	@10
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg	@ 9¾
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg	@10½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@22½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@17
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@14
Dried Beef Sets	@18
Dried Beef Insides	@20
Dried Beef Knuckles	@19
Dried Beef Outsides	@17¾
Regular Boiled Hams	@23
Smoked Boiled Hams	@24
Boiled Calas	@16
Cooked Loin Rolls	@23½
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@16

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@15
Export Rounds	@21
Middles, per set	@62
Beef bungs, per piece	@13
Beef weasands	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium	@28
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@30
Hog casings, free of salt	@70
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@15
Hog bungs, large mediums	@10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	@90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@80
Imported medium sheep casings	@70
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 3¼

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.92½@ 2.95
Hoof meal, per unit	2.60 @ 2.65
Concentrated tankage	2.60 @ 2.65
Ground tankage, 12%	@2.70 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@2.70 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	@2.70 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.50@21.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00@26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	19.50@20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	275.00@300.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	30.00@ 35.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	40.00@ 42.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@ 62.50
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00@ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50@ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton	92.50@ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50@ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.87½
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.47½
Leaf	@ 8.25
Compound	8⅛@ 8⅜
Neutral lard	9½@ 9⅝

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 @ 9¼
Oleo No. 2	8¾@ 9
Mutton	@ 8¾
Tallow	7 @ 7⅛
Grease, yellow	5¾@ 5⅞
Grease, A white	6 @ 6¼

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	70 @72
Extra lard oil	59 @61
Extra No. 1 lard oil	52 @54
No. 1 lard oil	48 @50
No. 2 lard oil	46 @48
Oleo oil, extra	9¼@ 9⅜
Oleo oil, No. 2	8¾@ 8⅞
Oleo stock	8 @ 8½
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls	65 @67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls	59 @60
Corn oil, loose	5.10@5.30
Horse oil	5½@ 6

TALLOWS.

Edible	6¾@ 7
Prime city	6¾@ 7
No. 1 Country	6⅛@ 6¼
Packers' prime	6⅜@ 6½
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6⅛
Packers' No. 2	5⅜@ 5½
Renderers' No. 1	5¾@ 6

GREASES.

White, choice	5⅞@ 6
White, "A"	5¾@ 5⅞
White, "B"	5⅜@ 5½
Bone	5½@ 5⅝
Crackling	5⅜@ 5⅝
House	5⅛@ 5¼
Yellow	5⅛@ 5¼
Brown	4¾@ 4⅞
Glue Stock	5 @ 5¼
Garbage grease	nom@ 4⅝
Glycerine, C. P.	22 @22¼
Glycerine, dynamite	18½@22
Glycerine, crude soap	13¼@13¾
Glycerine, candle	14¼@14¾

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	38½@39½
P. S. Y., soap grade	@38
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65% f. a.	2¾@ 3
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1½@ 1⅝

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	90 @ 95
Oak pork barrels	1.02 @1.10
Lard tierces	1.37½@1.40

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4¾@ 6
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7½
Borax	3¾@ 4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4½
Plantation, granulated	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	@ 4⅜
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, August 16.

Monday's run of 20,788 cattle included about 3,500 Western rangers, and the short supply of native steers was quickly disposed of at higher prices. The coveted 8c. mark was reached, that price being paid for several droves of prime 1,472 and 1,744-lb. Iowa steers. Anything above $6.75 sold 10@15c. higher with instances of even more advance. From $6@6.75 it was a strong to 10c. higher market, but under 6c. the trade showed no perceptible improvement, because the cheaper grades of killers came in competition with the Westerns. Stillers brought $7.85, and the bulk of the prime beeves of all weights sold from $7.25@7.75, with good to choice kinds from $6.75@7.25; medium to good from $6.25@6.75, and fair to medium kinds $5.50@6.15. Tuesday's run of 5,234 cattle included about 2,500 Westerns, the native end of the receipts consisting largely of fair to medium kinds of steers and the usual Tuesday quota of butcher stuff and stockers and feeders. The native steer trade ruled slow, but not quotably different from Monday's prices. Wednesday (today) receipts are estimated at 15,000, which makes the run 41,000 for the first three days of the week as compared to 46,000 for the same period a week ago. Anything from $6.75 up is selling readily at a further advance of 10c. per cwt. Prime beeves sold at $8.05@8.10, with quite a few around 8c. From $6.75 down the trade is active, but shows no perceptible improvement from Monday, and this applies particularly to the commoner grades of killers.

The proportion of cows and heifers in Monday's receipts was very moderate, and the trade ruled active with values 10@15c. higher than last week's close, especially on the better grades. The quality of the offerings in the veal department were as usual on Monday several notches below par, and the general trade ruled weak to 25c. lower. Tuesday's trade on cows and heifers was not quotably different from Monday, although the medium and in between kinds met with a rather indifferent demand. The bull trade ruled weak to 10c. lower, due largely to a rather slim call from outside sources. The calf market ruled active and strong, Monday's decline being all regained and the extreme top was $8.50, the bulk of the choice veal calves selling from $8@8.40. Wednesday (today) the supply of "she stuff" is again fairly moderate, and the trade opened active and 10c. higher.

Receipts of hogs the first half of this week foot up in the neighborhood of 74,000, and with moderate receipts at all the Western markets prices have ruled fairly high, especially so on the desirable grades. The heavy-weight mixed and packing grades have met with a little slower outlet. Butcher weights and prime light-weight shipping grades here today largely in a range of $7.70@7.85; top $7.90 for some choice light-weights, with a very good class of mixed hogs carrying a good top selling in a range of $7.45@7.60, while the medium-weight packing grades with some top are selling largely around $7.30@7.40, with the plain heavy-weight mixed packing and straight loads of heavy packing sows selling largely in a range of $7.15@7.25. These are certainly very attractive figures to the shipper, and quite a little higher than the general trade looked for some time back, but we can see nothing in the near future that would lead us to believe that there is any big supply of marketable hogs to come to market in the next sixty days, and are of the opinion that we will see a good healthy trade during the next two months to come, and would not be surprised to see prices work to a still higher level, especially so on the choice grades.

After a bulge of 25@40c. per cwt. in sheep and lambs at the close of last week, and a market that held about steady the first two days of this week, the trade today, with receipts estimated at 35,000 head, is 10@25c. lower, and will likely hold to rather a weak condition for at least a week to come. Westerns are now beginning to move freely, today's receipts including 90 double decks. We quote: Natives—Good to prime wethers, $4@4.25; fat ewes, $3.40@3.60; poor to common ewes, $2.75@3.25; cull ewes, $1.50@2.50; good to choice yearlings, $4.50@5.25; fair to best lambs, $6.75@7.15; poor to medium lambs, $6@6.50; cull lambs, $4.25@5. Westerns—Good to choice fat wethers, $3.65@3.85; fair to best ewes, $3.25@3.40; poor to common ewes, $2.50@3; good to choice yearlings, $5@5.35; good to choice lambs, $7@7.15; feeding lambs, $5.90@6.10; feeding wethers, $3.40@3.65; feeding yearlings, $4.25@4.60; yearling breeding ewes, $4.25@4.60.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 15.

A new high figure was put on heavy steers today when $7.85 was paid. This is the highest price paid since last October, and the trend of the market is directly toward the eight dollar steer. All kinds of cattle that have had corn as a steady diet are in strong request, about 10c. higher. Packers have been receiving protests from retailers about the way the cheap beef has been standing up, accompanied with orders for a better class of beef, even if it does cost more, hence greater efforts to get the high-class animals, and more money for them. Middle and lower grades are selling steady today, as the run of 12,000 head here is moderate for the season. Quarantine supply today fell short of the early estimate about 50 per cent., and not a great many good cattle are included, top $5.20.

Grass steers from native territory sell at $5@6.75, including wintered steers, a few Old Mexicos and low grade steers down to $4.15, grass cows at $3.25@4.85, veal calves $5@7, stock steers $4@5, feeders $4.50@5.50.

The hog supply today is 7,500 head, market called steady to five lower, though the top price is $7.55, which is 2½c. above the top yesterday. Buyers are trying to force the market down, and have entered a revolt against highly mixed stuff with a trashy end, hence the widening of the spread in the bulk of sales, $7.25@7.45.

Sheep and lambs are holding about steady this week, run 8,000 today. Dealers are inclined to be pessimistic, and expect lower prices. The Northwest is going to market a big crop in the next two months, and packers will be in control most of the time. Country feeders will be timid for two reasons, the bad outcome of their operations last year, and the short crop this year, and competition from country buyers will, therefore, not be aggressive. It might be a good time to get in. Best lambs are worth $7.15, wethers $3.50@4, ewes $3.25@3.85, stock and breeding stuff $2.50@3.75, feeding lambs around $4.75.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,230	3,805	3,355
Fowler	2,975	....	1,719
S. & S.	5,604	4,844	3,466
Swift	6,738	3,814	3,452
Cudahy	5,072	2,909	4,175
Morris & Co.	4,494	2,610	2,469
Butchers	86	215	47
Total	30,199	18,197	18,683

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., August 16.

This week's cattle market opened with a suply of 3,900. The few choice steers which the supply included brought 10c. higher prices than they were worth at the close of last week. Some 1,460-lb. beeves were among them which sold for $7.60. This price was exceeded on Tuesday by 40c., two lots averaging 1,428 and 1,482 lbs., respectively, making the price $8, the highest realized on this market for a year. Good to choice steers show an advance this week of 25@35c. The cow and heifer trade remains on about the same basis as a week ago, with the exception of choice heifers, which sold Monday at a 10@15c. advance. Cows topped the week at $5.90, a string of 780-lb. heifers making a top at $7. Vealers show an advance of 25c. over a week ago; top today, $8. Quarantine receipts for the three days past total 108 carloads. The supply of 1,500 head received Monday were sold at an advance of 10@15c., best Oklahoma steers weighing 1,240 lbs. and bringing $5.35.

Hog receipts today were 7,200 head. Market 5@10c. higher than yesterday and 5c. higher than a week ago. Bulk of hogs today brought $7.60@7.75. For the past week prices have varied but 5@10c., three days topping at $7.90, two at $7.85 and one at $7.92½ during the period. Shippers and butchers paid $7.75 and upwards for most of their hogs today, best lights going at $7@7.80, packers mostly at $7.50@7.70. Hogs weighing 160 to 200 lbs. received strongest call today, shippers and butchers paying the highest prices for this class.

Sheep receipts today 5,600, for the week so far 16,100. Monday's market ruled 15@25c. higher on lambs, which topped at $7.35; sheep steady, bulk of the good fat kinds bringing $3.75. Muttons are on practically the same basis as a week ago, while lambs show an advance of 25c.; top on the latter today $7, bulk of fairly good kinds selling at $6.50@6.85.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, August 15.

Cattle receipts are showing a gradual increase, but are not up to a year ago, and the proportion of both corn-fed and Western range beeves is somewhat smaller. To this fact is largely attributable the steady advance in prices for beef steers. Best native beeves have made $7.35 and best grass beeves $6.10. Demand is very keen, and really choice beeves would undoubtedly sell even higher. Demand for stockers and feeders is the best it has been this season, and this is what is boosting the price of Western range steers. Recent rains throughout the corn belt have revived pastures and assured a liberal corn crop, and it is a safe guess that very few feed lots will be empty this fall and winter. Cows and heifers have been in unusually liberal supply, and prices have shown little noteworthy change. Choice range heifers sold as high as $5.35, and canners as low as $2.25, but the bulk of the butcher and beef stock is selling around $3.75@4.75.

Hogs are not coming as freely as dealers expected, and prices have shown a decided tendency to advance. Shippers are doing a good share of the buying, and in spite of the bearish attitude of local packers there has been a strong, healthy undertone to the market right along, and last week's big advance has been well sustained. The light and butcher loads are selling to the best advantage as they have been for several months, but buyers are paying more attention to quality and condition than to weight, although the spread in prices has been rather wider than for several weeks. With 5,800 hogs here today the market was steady to a little lower. Tops brought $7.45 as against $7.55 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around $7@7.20, as against $7.20@7.35 a week ago.

As is usually the case at the beginning of the range sheep season there has been considerable uncertainty as to values, although there has been a strong undertone to the market and a vigorous demand from both packers and feeder buyers. Receipts are increasing right along, and there is a rather strong undertone to the trade. Fat lambs are selling at $5.75@7.15; yearlings, $4.10@4.75; wethers, $3.25@3.75, and ewes, $3@3.50.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 18.—Market quiet. Western steam, $9.35; Middle West, $9.10@9.20; city steam, $8.62½; refined Continent, $9.55; South American, $10.50; Brazil, kegs, $11.50; compound, 7¼@7⅝c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 18.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 58½ fr.; edible, 85 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 89½ fr.; edible, 107 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 60½ fr.; edible, 87 fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, August 18.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 80s. Pork, prime mess, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 39s. 6d.@47s.; hams, 70s. @73s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 54s.; long clear, 58s.; bellies, 56s. 6d. Tallow, prime city, 30s. 6d.; choice, 31s. 6d.@32s. 3d. Turpentine, 40s. 6d. Rosin, common, 15s. Lard, spot prime Western, 45s.; American refined in pails, 46s. 6d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 45s. 3d. Lard, Hamburg, 44¾ marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 59s. Tallow, Australian (London), 28s. 6d.@34s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and a little firmer with light offerings on the strength of hogs.

Tallow.

The market is firm with light supplies offering. Demand is moderate, however.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The market is firm with fair demand at the recent advance established.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was fairly active and firm with some buying on unfavorable cotton crop reports and light offerings of crude oil. Market closed strong on buying against sales abroad. Speculative "shorts" also bought, influenced by light crude offerings. Sales, 13,300 bbls. Spot oil, $5.95@6.50. Crude nominal. Closing quotations on futures: August, $5.99@6.05; September, $5.74@5.84; October, $5.62@5.64; November, $5.45@5.50; December, $5.45@5.47; January, $5.45@5.48; February, $5.47@5.49; March, $5.46@5.48; good off oil, $5.50 bid; off oil, $5.40 bid; winter oil, $6@7.25; summer white, $5.85@6.40.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 18.—Market steady 5c. higher; quality fair; bulk of prices, $7.20@7.60; mixed and butchers', $7.05@7.85; heavy, $6.90@7.70; Yorkers, $7.75@7.85; pigs, $6.10@7.70; cattle market steady; beeves, $5.25@8.10; cows and heifers, $2.25@6.15; Texas steers, $4.50@6.45; stockers and feeders, $3.15@5.60; Westerns, $4.25@6.50. Sheep market strong; native, $2.40@3.80; Westerns, $2.75@3.80; yearlings, $3.70@5; lambs, $4.25@7.10.

Kansas City, August, 18.—Hogs steady, at $6.65@7.55.

St. Louis, August 18.—Market strong, at $7.60@7.95.

South Omaha, August 18.—Hog strong, at $7.05@7.50.

Indianapolis, August 18.—Hogs steady, at $7.75@7.95.

St. Joseph, August 18.—Hogs steady, at $5@7.60.

East Buffalo, August 18.—Market opened with 4,800 on sale; market lower, at $8.10@8.20.

Sioux City, August 18.—Hogs steady, at $7.10@7.35.

Cleveland, August 18.—Hogs steady, at $7.80@8.

Louisville, August 18.—Hogs steady, at $7.65@7.75.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 12, 1911:

CATTLE.

Chicago	30,731
Kansas City	30,199
Omaha	12,524
St. Joseph	10,433
Cudahy	741
Sioux City	3,535
South St. Paul	5,653
New York and Jersey City	11,774
Fort Worth	11,021
Philadelphia	3,230
Pittsburgh	4,177

HOGS.

Chicago	77,851
Kansas City	23,197
Omaha	24,335
St. Joseph	22,644
Cudahy	7,259
Sioux City	11,694
Ottumwa	6,219
Cedar Rapids	5,667
South St. Paul	6,916
New York and Jersey City	24,237
Fort Worth	5,020
Philadelphia	4,223
Pittsburgh	11,326

SHEEP.

Chicago	76,693
Kansas City	18,683
Omaha	30,108
St. Joseph	5,714
Cudahy	250
Sioux City	1,049
South St. Paul	3,368
New York and Jersey City	48,069
Fort Worth	1,067
Philadelphia	12,000
Pittsburgh	11,099

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 14, 1911.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	3,196	4,540	884	10,583
Jersey City	3,249	2,474	30,700	9,329
Central Union	3,337	931	16,333	—
Lehigh Valley	3,288	664	191	—
Scattering	—	138	55	4,325
Totals	13,070	8,747	48,163	24,237
Totals last week	11,326	7,128	49,660	23,592

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
J. Shamberg & Son, Minnetonka	280	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Georgian	187	—	—
Sulzberger & Sons, Minnetonka	300	—	—
Sulzberger & Sons, Georgian	87	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Minnetonka	200	—	740
Swift Beef Co., Oceanic	—	—	420
Morris Beef Co., Minnetonka	200	—	—
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	42	84	—
Total exports	1,296	84	1,160
Total exports last week	817	—	1,690

BUTLER IN COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

The Butler Brokerage Company has been formed at Atlanta, Ga., to do a general brokerage business in cottonseed products. The president of the company is Wm. Butler, who was for many years manager of the Portsmouth Cotton Oil & Refining Company at Portsmouth, Va. Mr. Butler is widely known and popular in the trade.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	8,000	2,500
Kansas City	500	1,500	
Omaha	100	4,691	
St. Louis	250	3,500	
St. Joseph	100	1,500	
Sioux City	300	2,600	200
St. Paul	700	900	200
Fort Worth	600	1,200	
Milwaukee		3,232	
Louisville			1,652
Peoria		900	
Indianapolis	250	2,500	
Pittsburgh	2,000	3,000	2,000
Cincinnati	383	1,399	2,171
Cleveland	40	1,000	600
Buffalo	300	2,300	1,200
New York	1,438	1,175	9,047

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	21,000	36,675	25,000
Kansas City	14,000	4,238	12,000
Omaha	8,400	2,414	12,500
St. Louis	3,885	5,355	2,593
St. Joseph	1,300	5,100	300
Sioux City	6,500	3,200	600
St. Paul	4,400	2,000	
Oklahoma City	350	400	
Fort Worth	3,200	1,000	200
Milwaukee		1,300	
Louisville			4,563
Indianapolis		1,000	
Pittsburgh	4,000	6,300	12,000
Cincinnati	2,284	4,037	4,336
Cleveland	500	2,000	3,000
Buffalo	4,400	11,200	10,400
New York	3,420	8,924	17,926

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	16,340	20,000
Kansas City	13,000	7,289	9,000
Omaha	6,500	5,886	11,200
St. Louis	5,325	8,954	7,319
St. Joseph	2,800	5,000	2,000
Sioux City	600	2,800	300
St. Paul	1,700	2,000	1,400
Fort Worth	1,400	1,800	200
Milwaukee		4,089	
Louisville			5,325
Peoria		1,000	
Indianapolis		4,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	
Cincinnati	664	2,279	3,036
Buffalo	250	2,500	2,000
New York	687	1,442	3,853

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	21,301	38,000
Kansas City	10,000	7,808	4,000
Omaha	5,000	4,881	8,500
St. Louis	3,487	7,272	5,619
St. Joseph	4,000	3,000	1,000
Sioux City	2,300	1,500	700
St. Paul	1,400	1,500	800
Fort Worth	1,500	2,700	100
Milwaukee		3,751	
Louisville			1,840
Peoria		21,000	
Indianapolis		6,000	
Pittsburgh		3,700	
Cincinnati	876	3,326	4,740
Buffalo	150	1,600	4,200
New York	2,338	4,007	7,749

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	4,000	16,000
Kansas City	5,000	5,000	4,000
Omaha	6,000	2,300	9,500
St. Louis	6,500	9,539	4,500
St. Joseph	6,500	2,000	1,200
Sioux City	2,500	1,000	1,000
St. Paul	600	600	400
Fort Worth	1,000	1,500	......
Milwaukee		2,671	
Louisville			3,550
Peoria		900	
Indianapolis		5,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	
Cincinnati	1,006	2,442	4,590
Buffalo	200	2,600	4,400
New York	2,063	2,430	9,191

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	10,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,500	2,800	1,000
Omaha	900	5,500	3,000
St. Louis	1,500	6,200	1,500
St. Joseph	300	1,500	3,500
Sioux City	1,000	3,000	300
Fort Worth	1,400	800	100
St. Paul	1,200	1,600	700

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUGUST 14, 1911.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	1,296	84	1,160
Boston	700	—	—
Montreal	1,309	—	—
Exports to—			
London	1,550	—	1,160
Liverpool	700	—	—
Manchester	324	—	—
Glasgow	415	—	—
Antwerp	274	—	—
Bermuda	42	84	—
Total to all ports	3,305	84	1,160
Total to all ports last week	6,315	—	1,690

Retail Section

MODEL CLEVELAND PUBLIC MARKET.

Contracts for the new Cleveland model market house, to be located on Euclid avenue just east of the Euclid Garden Theater, will be let soon. The new market house is to have a frontage of 162 feet on Euclid avenue and will be 620 feet deep.

The building itself will be of glass, steel and concrete. The counters of the stalls will be of glass and white tile and each stall will be equipped with a separate cold storage box. A cold storage plant in the basement of the new building will furnish the refrigeration for each stall.

The market house will be the most complete of its kind in the country. There will be six stores facing on Euclid avenue. There will be sixty-two outside stalls and 164 stalls within the building. Farmers and truck gardeners will occupy a covered street running around the outside of the building.

The building will cost $300,000. R. P. Ranney is president of the company building the market house; R. B. Wallace, vice-president; Benjamin Rose, secretary; James Sprankle, treasurer.

WHO SHALL PAY FOR INSPECTION?

The proposed city ordinance in San Francisco dealing with the inspection of weights and measures at the cost of retail butchers and grocers is most properly opposed by these tradesmen, says the San Francisco Butchers' and Stock Growers' Journal. It has been held by Congress, time and time again, that any action for the benefit and protection of the public must be paid for by the public, and that any attempt to tax trades or businesses for such action is a gross injustice.

It must be remembered, says the Journal, that neither the retail butchers nor the retail grocers are at all anxious to have their weights or measures inspected, therefore there is no justice in asking them to pay for having it done. On the other hand, if the city government thinks such inspection necessary for the protection of the public, it is only right and proper that it should be paid for out of the city treasury.

WANT PAINLESS SLAUGHTERING.

The theorists and idealists who are horrified over the fact that blood must be shed in order to have meat to eat are still at it.

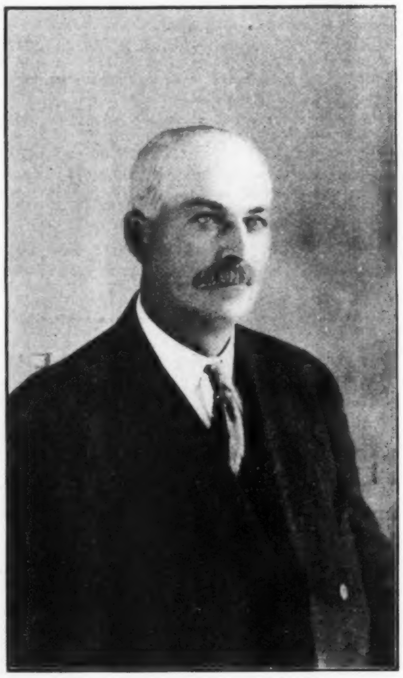
Cable advices from Copenhagen state that lively scenes characterized the closing sessions of the international animal protection and anti-vivisection congress held there last week.

Miss Konow, who secured the suppression in Finland of the Jewish method of slaughtering, started the trouble by moving a resolution in favor of its universal prohibition. The Jewish delegates protested so vigorously that the president suspended the sitting. At the afternoon session, however, a resolution was adopted which received the support of the Jewish delegates, providing that the slaughtering of animals must be painless.

BUTCHERS' NEW HEAD IS VETERAN.

In its report of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America at Pittsburgh last week The National Provisioner chronicled the election of John T. Russell, of Chicago, as president of the organization for the ensuing year. A portrait of the new president, received too late for publication with the convention report, is shown herewith through the courtesy of National Secretary John H. Schofield.

President Russell is one of the successful retail butchers of the country, as well as a veteran in the industry and in the master



JOHN T. RUSSELL, Chicago, Ill.
President United Master Butchers of America.

butchers' organization. He is a big dealer in Chicago, operating several markets there, and is a man of considerable means. He was connected with the national organization as a member of the Chicago local association when the national body was formed in 1885, and has always been an enthusiastic organization man.

The next national convention will be held at Detroit, Mich., in August, 1912. Detroit secured the honor after a lively contest with New Orleans and New York City.

AUSTRALIAN BUTCHER WORKMEN.

All the slaughterhouse and butcher workmen and retail meat employees' associations in Australia have united for labor union purposes under the title of the Federated Butchers' Union. The new body will be 2,532 strong, composed of slaughtermen, 1,130; butchers' assistants, 430; and shop employees, 972. The Butchers' Federation is now 8,740 strong, composed as follows: New South Wales, 2,532; Victoria, 2,310; Queensland, 3,000; South Australia, 546; West Australia, 260; Tasmania, 82.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat shop of Mrs. Nichols at Scott City, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Huppler & Postel at Muscoda, Wis., has been burned.

Philip Karg will dispose of his meat business at Mount Holly, N. J.

J. McCartney's meat shop at Seattle, Wash., has been burned.

A warehouse belonging to the City Meat Market, Lockhart, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

W. C. Gibson will remodel his meat market at Greenville, S. C.

Wm. Kohlman has opened a new market at Washington, N. J.

Heppner & Weber's market at Salem, Ore., has been destroyed by fire.

John L. Haigis has sold his River street market at Shelburne Falls, Mass., to Mark Crossley.

John Treu is building a modern sanitary slaughterhouse in connection with his retail shops at Bisbee, Ariz.

John H. Holland, a meat and provision dealer in Leominster, Mass., has filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy in the United States district court in Boston, disclosing liabilities amounting to $1,428.16 and assets of $633.

Harry Sulhoff has purchased the butcher shop of F. R. Thomm at Athol, Kan.

J. A. Marmount has purchased the Central Meat Market at 203 East Main street, Chanute, Kan.

R. Zaun is about to reopen his meat market in the Hirt building, Pawhuska, Okla.

Clyde Hepner has sold his Golden Rule Meat Market at Coffeyville, Kan., to Herrington & Robinson.

Shankle & Roush have opened a butcher shop in the old market of Dillinger & Mitchell at Penalosa, Kan.

Charles Miller has purchased the meat market of John Saver at Solomon, Kan.

E. E. Martin has sold a half interest in his butcher shop at Plainwell, Mich., to Henry Morris.

Beal & Siegfried have been succeeded in the meat business at Vicksburg, Mich., by Harry C. Beal.

Webb Richardson has engaged in the meat business at Chicora, Mich.

Fire has destroyed the meat market of Martin Mourhardt at Fremont, Mich.

The meat market of J. A. McDonald at Benkelman, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

Cooper & Teeter are about to open a new butcher shop at Holbrook, Neb.

Michael Glass, of Dunbar, Neb., has purchased the meat market at Comstock, Neb.

Louis Mazic is about to open a new butcher shop at Elyria, Neb.

Joe Foy has disposed of his meat business at St. Libory, Neb.

Wm. Ench has purchased the interest of P. Gaumitz in the La Conner Meat Company at La Conner, Wash.

W. H. Milks and A. Krumbiegel, of Toppenish, Wash., are to engage in the meat business at Granger, Idaho.

Millison & Wright have established themselves in the meat business at Sumner, Wash.

The meat plant of P. Burns & Company at Grand Forks, B. C., has been destroyed by fire.

Gibson Bros. have disposed of their meat business at Eugene, Ore., to Rude & Anderson.

DON'T BE A SLAVE TO CREDIT.

Ill-advised young men often figure upon entering the business with little or no capital, deciding that the fixture man would take a mortgage on the fixtures and the wholesaler would give them an amount of credit which would enable them to open their doors for business.

Seventy-five per cent. of the men who have ideas of this kind are talked out of entering business with no capital—they are shown the folly of it, and they see it; but there are some men you cannot convince. These men are turned down several times, but they are persistent in their endeavor to see their name above the door, and they will beg or borrow enough money so that they can get some credit and open up for business.

Every man who wants to start in business and who has little or no capital usually elects to open a shop. The credit man of almost every wholesale house meets several of these kind of men daily. They presume that any man can run a store. There is no knowledge or aprenticeship needed. All that appears to be necessary is to buy goods and sell them for more than they cost.

They open up for business. Perhaps business comes. They have large sales, but at the end of the month they are worse off than they were on the day they opened the store. They have less stock, or they owe more money. It matters not which, one is as bad as the other.

They still cannot figure out what is the trouble. They have sold the goods for more money than what they paid for them, and did a fairly good business. But they are not smart enough to have a system by which they can tell where the trouble lies.

Credit is not blamed by them to any extent, for nine-tenths of the business of the country is done on credit. If the banks could not loan money, they would be forced to close their doors, and if many of the large business houses of this country could not get credit they would almost be forced to close their doors. What is the trouble?

In order to make a success of business a man must have accurate knowledge of the business. It is the same as in every line of business. There is a certain amount of schooling needed. But laying all this aside and returning to the financial side of the business, a man should have at least three-quarters of the needed capital before he enters the business.

Credit is an essential factor in any business, and if it was not to be had there is no doubt but what many firms would be obliged to cease business, but too much credit is often more of a detriment to a business man than too little credit. When a firm is forced to rely solely upon credit they are in a bad way, for the one from whom they are receiving this enormous amount of credit knows just their financial rating, and is always afraid of losing their money. They must make up their losses on unpaid bills from somewhere, and naturally they will do so from the customer whom they are carrying.

This customer cannot complain, for if his complaint is too strenuous the firm will cut off his credit and force him out of business. He cannot go to some other then and get them to carry him, for each house is in close communication with the other regarding the rating and standing of the different retailers in a town or city.

While it is true that most business houses have credit men whose business it is not to allow a retailer only just the amount of credit he can carry, it is equally true that retailers often "slip one over" on the credit man and get a little more than what they should have, and in addition buy fixtures and a hundred and one other things needed in the store "on time," and while they think they are fooling the credit man, they are only fooling themselves.

They are paying more for their goods than the retailer who can carry himself reasonably well. They are losing a discount which amounts to a great deal in the course of a year. They are forced to buy their goods from one firm and take what they get. They are slaves to credit, and a slave to credit is worse off than a man who is working for a measly salary, for a man on a salary at least has not the worry that the other has in meeting his bills. Keep out of business if you have to be a slave to credit.—The Retailers' Journal.

ICE MAKING IN CHINA.

There is but one ice-making plant in North China, writes Consul General Samuel S. Knabenshue from Tientsin. It is located in the grounds of the American legation guard at Peking. It is in charge of Lieut. S. P. Budd, United States Marine Corps. This plant produces ice for the use of the legation and of the members of the guard. Hitherto the ammonia used has been purchased of a Danish firm in Shanghai, and probably comes from some European works.

There are no breweries in this consular district. There are no cold storage warehouses and no meat packinghouses using refrigeration. The Chinese use ice very largely, which they cut in the winter from the rivers and ponds, put up in large rectangular heaps on shore and cover with several feet of clay. The process is much the same as in the ordinary storage ice houses in the United States.

This ice is largely used by foreigners, of course, but it cannot be used to cool drinks. The waters of these ponds and rivers are not only muddy but filthy, and if one were to put a lump of ice in a glass of water he would, very probably, introduce into his system a large number of germs of various kinds. For drinking the foreigners use either bottled waters from springs in the mountains or distilled water. The bottles containing these are kept on the ice, in an ice chest, but the ice itself is never introduced into any drink.

"If the American colony in Tientsin were larger in numbers an artificial ice plant could be made to pay," says Mr. Knabenshue, "but there are only a few over a hundred American men, women and children in this city. Our English and other European friends have never been used to the drinking of ice water, nor do they know anything about the American soda fountain."

New York Section

J. H. Burns, provision salesman at the S. & S. Manhattan Market branch, has resigned to enter another field.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending August 12 averaged 9.09 cents per pound.

Manager George Ehlers, of the Morris house at Fort Greene Market, has gone to Keansberg, N. J., for his vacation.

General Manager J. A. Howard, of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, is enjoying a brief vacation visit to New England.

J. C. Miller, provision manager for the S. & S. Co. at Manhattan Market, has been transferred to the Westchester branch. His place has been taken by Edward Engerman.

Superintendent A. F. Reis, of the S. & S. plant, leaves this week for his annual trip to the Maine woods, where he can get away from the distractions of business for a brief period.

The twenty-fifth annual outing of the Brooklyn E. D. Young Butcher Guard will occur on Sunday afternoon and evening, September 3, at Schaible's Florida Park, Glendale, L. I.

Treasurer Irving Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company, returned Tuesday on the steamer Kron Prinzessin Cecilie after a two months' tour abroad. He was welcomed at the pier by a large delegation of friends.

W. J. Russell, Jr., son of "Uncle Billy," and a chip of the old block, who is right-hand man to chief cattle buyer Wellington Leavitt, of the Swift forces at Chicago, was in New York this week on a vacation trip through the East.

The annual outing of the employees of Swift & Company in the New York district takes place next Saturday, August 26, at Witzel's College Point pavilion and park. The indications are that there will be an overflow crowd.

Alexander Seymour, secretary of the State Department of Health, has been in New York for several days gathering additional data relative to conditions in cold storage warehouses. The enactment into law of the Brennan cold storage bill makes necessary the formulation of regulations for its enforcement.

D. A. Roach, who formerly represented Swift interests at Liverpool, but who has recently been transferred to the London headquarters, reached New York last week on a vacation trip, and after a few days here went on West to look things over. Mr. Roach's popularity in Liverpool was indicated by a big dinner given him by competitors and associates upon his recent departure from that city.

The Department of Health of the city of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending August 12, 1911, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 5,843 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,346 lbs.; The Bronx, 47 lbs.; Queens, 20 lbs.; total, 11,256 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 4,435 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 5,558 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 5,568 lbs.

The head of the small stock department at the S. & S. Company's 34th street branch holds his head so high these days that a plumb line dropped from head to heels would reach six inches beyond his heels. Reason: there's a brand new baby girl at his house. This is Sidney Norcott's first experience as a papa, and several times he's been caught carrying a pair of legs of mutton very carefully, getting in practise, as it were.

SHOP FAT IN NEW YORK.

Under a new regulation of the Federal meat inspection service fat collectors in New York are ordered to provide separate wagons for the collection of edible and non-edible fats. The local trade has protested against this order as being unreasonable, and will endeavor to have it modified. The practical result of such a regulation would be to compel renderers to class all fats as non-edible, and pay for them accordingly. The result would be a severe loss to the shop butcher, who would have to sell his suet for about 2½ cents, instead of from 4½ to 6 cents per pound.

NEEDED SOME MORE TEACHING.

Fourteen new inspectors recently added to the staff of Commissioner Walsh of the New York City Bureau of Weights and Measures by a civil service examination are being put through a supplementary course of training in the mechanical division of the bureau before being turned loose to look for violations. Mr. Walsh sent the men out on regular tours of duty as soon as they were assigned to his office, but in checking up their work found it so inaccurate after the first week that he cancelled all of the 100 or more violations that they had reported and brought the men in for more instruction. Mr. Walsh thinks that perhaps there ought to be a change in the way the inspectors are examined by the Municipal Civil Service Commission for work in his department.

BUTCHERS TO FORCE SUNDAY CLOSING.

The North Hudson Butchers' Protective Association, at a recent meeting held in Union Hill, N. J., just across from New York City, decided to make one more appeal to the town council of that town to enforce the closing of butcher shops on Sundays, or else they will appeal to the prosecutor's office to have the blue lays enforced. If they do this, and the prosecutor acts, it will mean that everything will shut up tight in North Hudson, and not even a trolley car be allowed to run.

The butchers are determined. There are but four or five dealers who have refused to enter into league with them, and these are still doing business every Sunday. Already the North Hudson Church Federation, an organization of prominent members of every one of the churches in the northern end of the county, has taken sides with the association, and is assisting it in every way. The various trades unions, whose members are engaged in the butcher business, are also co-operating with the association in its endeavors.

LIVE POULTRY DEALERS CONVICTED.

Thirteen members of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants' Protective Association, supplying the New York kosher trade with live poultry, were convicted this week in the New York City courts of violation of the State law against trade combinations. The trial lasted 52 days and was hotly contested. The convicted men were sentenced by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to serve three months in the penitentiary and pay a fine of $500 each. If the fine is not paid the men must serve one day for each dollar of it.

"The defendants have been convicted of conspiracy to control and monopolize food products," said the Judge. "The defendants compelled the public to buy from unnecessary middlemen at the expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the consumers. During the holiday season they paid New Jersey dealers not to ship their product to this market, closed slaughter houses and paid one slaughter house man to refuse to sell to a man who could not show that he bought from the combination."

The men sentenced are Irving V. and Arthur G. Dwyer, of Bayonne, members of the firm of Charles Collins & Co.; Charles Westerberg, of Rosedale, N. J.; William W. Smith, of Roselle, N. J., of the firm of Westerberg & Co.; Charles R. Jewell, of Belmar, N. J., of the firm of Jewell Brothers; James N. Norris, of No. 705 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, and William H. Norris, of Sea Cliff, L. I., and of the firm of James N. Norris & Son Company; Charles T. Hawk, of Newark, N. J., and Charles Thatcher, of Belmar, N. J., both of G. Z. Hawk & Son Company; Olenon Bishop, of Tottenville, S. I.; Samuel Werner, of No. 316 West 94th street; Solomon Frankel, of No. 128 West 111th street, and Charles Werner, of No. 1855 Seventh avenue, Manhattan.

The formation of the so-called "live poultry trust" was accomplished March 1, 1909, when, according to the testimony adduced at the trial, poultry dealers, shippers, receivers, jobbers and owners of poultry slaughter houses met and entered into an agreement to pool all their receipts and to prevent competition in the poultry business.

It was shown that the commissions turned in by members were divided into equal parts, one-half of which was turned over to the jobbers and the other half, less 20 per cent., for a reserve, distributed among the receivers. The receivers refused, under the agreement, to sell to any person not a member of the jobbers' association, and the jobbers would buy from no receiver not a member of that organization.

Testimony was adduced that the receivers and jobbers met three times a week, and

then would agree on a price at which the jobbers would sell to the slaughter house men. It was testified that jobbers also agreed not to sell to any slaughter house men or wholesale dealers not regular customers of the jobbers in the combination.

There was practically no defense. The defendants admitted that they had formed the combination, but asserted that their intent in doing so was not criminal. They denied that they had created a monopoly, but maintained that the chicken business was of a nature that for those engaged in it to enjoy a reasonable profit a general agreement was imperative. The defendants denied that they could fix prices, as that was regulated entirely by the law of supply and demand.

Rules of the Poultry Commission Dealers' Protective Association were offered in evidence to show that the members of the pool were bound not to sell under the price agreed upon, and that to insure compliance with the agreement any dealer offending in this regard was deprived of his interest in the pool.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

(R) means Renewal Mortgage.

Aroos, John, 1436 Ave. A; F. Lesser. $120.
Barone, A., 441 E. 117th St.; S. Levy. $60.
Dimaria, S., 1944 First Ave.; Van Iderstine Co. $105.
Danna, Anthony, 409 W. 39th St.; Jos. Levy & Co. $200.
Dubinsky, Harry, 259 E. 3d St.; Fred Lesser. $130.
Izo, Samuel, 400 E. 123d St.; New York Butchers' D. M. Co. $50.
Lo Gudice, C., 303 E. 71st St.; Van Iderstine Co. $105.
Markowitz, Wm., 744 E. 9th St.; Jos. Levy & Co. $50.
Sandler, B., 402 Madison St.; F. Lesser. $55.
Sandstein, Jos., 414 E. 6th St.; F. Lesser. $95.
Saltzman, M. D., 514 E. 12th St.; Fred Lesser. $50.
Shrift, Leil, 507 W. 125th St.; F. Lesser. $145.
Tucks, Jack, 310 E. 101st St.; Jos. Levy & Co. $70.
Verdeschi, Frank, 2291 First Ave.; J. Levy Co. $80.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Fitzpatrick, E., 721 Second Ave.; Otto C. Schmidt. $100.
Reiter, Gussie, 75 E. 103d St.; C. Reiter. $200.
Zino, G., 2001 Amsterdam Ave.; John Zino. $75.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Benison, Jos., 959 Myrtle Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. $50.
Dubinsky, Barnet & Son, 605 Sutter Ave.; Herman Brand. $80.
De Denedetto, Salino, 419 Park Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. $50.
Holmes, Geo., 207 18th St.; Van Iderstine Co. $150.
Jensen, Harold M. S. & Matilda, 863 Fulton St.; Chas. R. Luker. $1,000.
Kriegl, Bella, 3352 Fulton St.; Bruno Krause. $500.
Kass, Jacob, 353 So. 5th St.; Levy Bros. $50.
Michnick, Isaac, 89 No. 6th St.; Jos. Rosenberg. $50.
Ricciardi, Pasq., 1233 Prospect Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. $100.
Robertson, Alexander H., 190 Fulton St.; Lion Realty Co. $100.
Russo, Tony, 360 Columbia Ave.; Van Iderstine Co. $100.
Rosenblum, Ike, 24 Amboy St.; Levy Bros. $100.
Soslosky, Wm. & Max, 382 Osborn St.; Levy Bros. $70.
Tusa & Graffagnnio, 5810 Sixth Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. $180.
Weinberg, Jacob, 108 Hopkins St.; Herman Brand. $75.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Blatman, Geo. J., 130 St. Marks Place; Jos. Beiss. $1,100.
Fischman, Harry, 170 Delancey St.; Max Fischman. $250.
Kugel, B. & A. Lewis, 2037 Eighth Ave.; Ettlinger Delicatessen Co. $1,736.
Madi, Nicholas, 788 11th Ave.; M. Vodopia. $600.
Smul, Klara, 526 E. 6th St.; Max Smul. $250.
Fidelman, M., 248 7th Ave.; Westin & Steinhart. $300.
Grabel, Rosie, 143 Norfolk St.; M. Goldstein. $20.
Norris, May, 40 Maiden Lane; Jane G. Bunker. $1,200.
Ranger, Dave, 6 Second Ave.; Westin & Steinhart. $75.
Rocco, Jos., 307 W. 37th St.; I. Fufazy. $60.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bilbas, B., 124 Roosevelt St.; S. Bilbas. $300
Celentano, M., 1410 Madison Ave.; Jas. Romano. $100.
Rabinowitz, Sigmubd, 222 Madison St.; B. Steinman. $225.
Rostolder, W., 33 Wooster St.; Nath. Maglias. $170.
Sciara, Vito, 250 Elizabeth St.; M. Tugroo. $900.
Weissbrot, Jos., 301 E. 70th St.; Jos. Klein. $985.
Zino, M. & G., 2473 Seventh Ave.; John Zino. $300.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Chotimsky, Samuel, 542 Gates Ave.; Louis Friedland. $650.
Hickmeier, John, 454 Graham Ave.; Albert Henninger. $950.
Werter & Adler, 34 Siegel; Kaplan & Alsofrom. $180.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Cohen, Annie, 3 Bristol St.; Sam Brounstein. $453.
Fredman, Sam., 467 Bushwick Ave.; Samuel Lumer. $200.
Friedland, Louis; Samuel Chotimsky. Nom.
Henninger, Albert, 454 Graham Ave.; John Heckmeier. $1,250.
Katz, Louis, 425 Saratoga Ave.; Sarah Shmolin. Nom.
Levidiotus, Peter, 230 Sands St.; Peter Foster & Son. $600.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	$6.35@7.25
Poor to fair native steers	4.75@6.25
Oxen and stags	3.50@6.25
Bulls and dry cows	1.25@5.00
Good to choice native steers, year ago	6.40@7.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	8.00@ 9.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	@ 5.00
Live calves, grassers and buttermilks	4.00@ 4.50
Live calves, Westerns	4.35@ 5.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice	5.50@ 7.75
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 5.00
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	2.00@ 3.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs	@ 2.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	8.35@ 8.40
Hogs, medium	@ 8.45
Hogs, 140 lbs.	8.55@ 8.60
Pigs	@ 8.60
Rough	7.35@ 7.60

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	11½@12
Choice native light	11 @11½
Comon to fair native	10 @10½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	11½@12
Choice native light	11 @11½
Native, common to fair	@10
Choice Western, heavy	@10½
Choice Western, light	@ 9
Common to fair Texas	6½@ 8
Good to choice heifers	9 @ 9¼
Common to fair heifers	@ 8½
Choice cows	@ 8½
Common to fair cows	@ 6
Common to fair oxen and stags	—@—
Fleshy Bologna bulls	6 @ 7

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	15 @16½	@14½
No. 2 ribs	14 @15	@13½
No. 3 ribs	@12	@12½
No. 1 loins	16½@18	@18
No. 2 loins	15 @16	@16
No. 3 loins	12 @15	@15
No. 1 rounds	11 @11½	@10
No. 2 rounds	@10½	@ 9½
No. 3 rounds	@10	@ 9½
No. 1 chucks	—@—	@ 8½
No. 2 chucks	—@—	@ 7½
No. 3 chucks	—@—	@ 6½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	@15
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	@14
Western calves, choice	@12
Western calves, fair to good	@11
Western calves, common	@ 9

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@10⅝
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@10⅝
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@10⅞
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11⅛
Pigs	11⅛@11¼

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@13½
Lambs, good	@12½
Sheep, choice	@ 8½
Sheep, medium to good	@ 7½
Sheep, culls	@ 6

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg	@16½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg	@16¼
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg	@16¼
Smoked picnics, light	@10½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@10
Smoked shoulders	@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@16
Dried beef sets	@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@24
Pickled bellies, heavy	@12¾

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	17 @17½
Fresh pork loins, Western	14½@15
Shoulders, city	10 @10½
Shoulders, Western	10 @10½
Butts, regular	13 @13½
Butts, boneless	14 @14½
Fresh hams, city	@15½
Fresh hams, Western	14 @14½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut	@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs	@ 55.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	@ 35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs	@ 90.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.75 @90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	.45 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	.40 @45c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.30 @60c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers	.30 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	6 @ 8c. a pound
Oxtails	5 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	10 @15c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@12½c. a pair.
Extra lean pork trimmings	@ 8c. a pound
Blade meat	@ 5c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian rings	—@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.	—@—
Beef rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@16½
Beef rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.	@22
Beef rounds, per lb.	@ 4½
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@10½
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@68
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@60
Beef, middles, per lb	@13
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s	@ 8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s	@ 5½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	17¼	19¼
Pepper, Sing., black	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white	15½	17½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	15	18
Allspice	6	8½
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	5½	8
Cloves	17	20
Ginger	15	17
Mace	60	65

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4⅝@ 5
Refined—Granulated	4⅝@ 5
Crystals	5¼@ 6¼
Powdered	5½@ 5⅝

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .22
No. 2 skins	@ .20
No. 3 skins	@ .12
Branded skins	@ .15
Ticky skins	@ .15
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .20
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .18
No. 1, 12½@14	@2.40
No. 2, 12½-14	@2.15
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@2.15
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@1.90
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@2.60
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@2.35
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.35
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.20
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@2.95
Branded kips	@1.60
Heavy branded kips	@1.95
Ticky kips	@1.60
Heavy ticky kips	@1.95

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Hens, avg. best	@15
Toms, avg. best	@14
Common	12 @13
Fowls, dry packed—	
Western, boxes, 45-55 lbs. to doz.	@15½
Western dry-pkd., bbls., iced, 4½-5 lbs. avg.	@15
Western, scalded, avg. best	@14
Western, dry-pkd., iced, 4 lbs. avg., bbl.	@14½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@10
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@3.50
Squabs, dark, per doz	@1.00

FROZEN.

Turkeys—	
Young toms, No. 1	22½@23
Young hens, No. 1	@21
Young, No. 2	14 @16
Old hens	@21
Old toms	@20
Texas, No. 1	17 @18
Roasters—	
Milk fed, fancy large	@20
Milk fed, fancy, 4 lbs	18 @19
Corn fed, fancy large	@17
Corn fed, fancy, 4 lbs	16 @16½
Corn fed, fryers	12½@13

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, broilers, nearby, per lb.	16 @17
Fowls, per lb.	13½@14
Roosters, per lb.	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.	@13
Ducks, per lb., nearby	@13
Geese, per lb.	@10
Guinea Fowls, per pair	@60
Pigeons, per pair	@25

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials	@27
Creamery, Extras	@26
Process, Specials	22½@23
Process, Extras	21½@22

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	22 @24
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	19 @20
Fresh gathered, firsts	17½@18½
Fresh gathered, seconds	16 @17
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	@15½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	14 @15
Fresh gathered, checks, good to prime	13 @14
Refrigerator firsts, season's storage charges paid	@21

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	21.00 @21.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.50 @26.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	2.75 @ 2.77½
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago	2.92½@ 2.95
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.20
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	20.00 @23.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia	3.20 @ 3.25
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	2.75 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	3.35 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory	2.60 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	3.15 @ 3.17½
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00